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BRANDY  
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PER DOZEN.....\$31.00  
SOLE AGENTS—  
H. PRICE & CO.,  
12, Queen's Road.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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SHERRIES  
AT MODERATE PRICES; TO SUIT  
ALL TASTES.  
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12, Queen's Road.

No. 13,990 號拾玖百玖千叁萬第 日伍十式月十年十二緒光 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23RD, 1903. 伍拜禮 號叁廿月正年叁零百九千壹英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

## RAINIER BEER

"THE FINEST BEER BREWED  
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PER CASE 6 DOZEN PINTS } \$18.00  
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## A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

SOLE IMPORTERS.

[a1545]

## CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

PRICE \$11.75 PER DOZEN

NET

"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY  
Blend  
of Selected  
Distillations of the  
Finest Scotch Whiskies

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SIEMSEN & CO., Hongkong. [a149]

## HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

### TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.  
7.30 a.m. to 8.40 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
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7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.  
8.45 p.m. & 9 p.m., 9.45 to 11.15 p.m., very 1 hour.

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8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
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11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days

SATURDAY.  
Extra cars at 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Com-

pany's Office, 38 & 40, Queen's Road Central.

JOHN H. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1902. [a2812]

## VICTORIA CYCLE EMPORIUM.

The pleasure of cycling consists in having  
a First-class Machine, and the above  
Establishment is always leading in this respect.  
We are Agents for the famous "NEW  
HOWE" and "MONOPOLE" CYCLES,  
and we also supply Fittings of every description.  
Repairs executed with promptitude and skill.  
Enamelling a Speciality.

43 & 43A, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST,  
Hongkong, 4th April, 1901. [a2584]

## MACLAREN'S IMPERIAL CANADIAN CHEESE,

IN JARS (MEDIUM and SMALL).

Wholesale and Retail from

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1902. [a190]

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.

### PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net 48 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$7.75 per bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.

Ho g'ong. 3rd December, 1902. [a3281]

## WINCHESTER CARABINES

12 SHOT REPEATING. CALIBRE 44.

Excellent arm for Travellers in the interior

of China as well as Officers of Coast Steamers.

ALSO CARTRIDGES IN STOCK.

LUTGENS, EINSTMANN & CO.,

14, DES Vaux ROAD.

[a2746]

## W. BREWER & CO. 23 and 25, QUEEN'S ROAD.

JUST PUBLISHED.

"A SOLDIER'S LOVE STORY": A  
ROMANCE OF HONGKONG; AND "SELF  
SACRIFICE" BY GILES WHEATLEY  
(MRS. R. F. JOHNSON). PRICE \$1.00.

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SETS OF BRIDGE, PATIENCE, WHIST,  
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BLOSSOM.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS  
AND SHOES; SUPERIOR QUALITY. [a33]

## THE CHOICEST AND BEST VARIETIES OF CONFECTIONERY

FROM

PARIS, LONDON, BOSTON, NEW YORK.

## G. GIRAULT,

6, QUEEN'S ROAD. [a40]



## TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

BREWED BY MESSRS. J. & R. TENNENT,  
WELL PARK BREWERY, GLASGOW.

IS A LIGHT, SPARKLING PILSENER OF THE VERY  
HIGHEST QUALITY, SPECIALLY BREWED FOR HOT  
CLIMATES.

PER CASE OF 8 DOZEN PINTS, ... .. \$21.00

Telephone No. 75.

SOLE AGENTS—

## CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

16, Queen's Road,

Hongkong, 15th January, 1903. [a35]

## CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1815.

SHIPPERS TO CHINA FOR 75 YEARS.

Their Brands are favourably known all over the World.

The following are some of their Stocks with the undersigned:—

### SUPERB OLD COGNAC,

\$25 PER DOZ.

Distinguished by Four Stars on the label.

ANOTHER FINE COGNAC, \$18.50 per doz.

Less old than the above.

### IMPERIAL BRANDY

\$12.50 PER CASE.

### THE ELITE OF WHISKY—

THE "PALL MALL,"

\$22 PER DOZ.

11 Years old; the finest quality shipped.

Each bottle bears an Analyst's certificate.

### G. P. & Co.'s OWN SPECIAL

BLENDED WHISKY,

\$11.75 PER DOZ.

Very soft, palatable, and mature.

EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY THESE ITEMS

### C.P. & Co.'s INVALIDS' PORT

\$22 PER DOZ.

This fine Wine is old, soft, and of grand flavour

See analysis and certificate by Professor Cassal.

### DOURO PORT,

\$15.75 PER DOZ.

A fine, full, and fruity wine.

### AMOROSO SHERRY,

\$22 PER DOZ.

### LA TORRE SHERRY,

\$18.50 PER DOZ.

A natural and most pleasant wine to the taste.

### BENEDICTINE LIQUEUR—

D.O.M.,

\$43.75 PER DOZ. QUARTS.

\$45.50 PER 2 DOZ. PINTS.

THEY ARE UNEQUALLED AT THE PRICE

## AGENTS—SIEMSEN & CO., HONGKONG. [a45]

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW STOCK OF ENGLISH SADDLERY.

PIGSKIN SADDLES FROM 6 TO 12 LBS.

RACING SADDLES 3½ LBS. POLO SADDLES 7 LB.

NUMNAHS AND WEIGHT CLOTHS.

BRIDLES, GIRTHS, SPURS, BITS.

STIRRUP IRONS AND LEATHERS

RIDING WHIPS, &C.

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [a34]

## REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS

WITH ALL REQUISITES.

## SIEMSEN & CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

## UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY (LIMITED.)

SOLE AGENTS IN  
HONGKONG, CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, FOR THE  
UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LTD., LONDON.

CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST QUALITIES OF ASBESTOS PACKINGS &c.

"GLADIATOR" Packing for High Pressures. Recognized by leading Engineers to be the

best combination of Metal and ASBESTOS ever introduced. Reduces friction to a minimum on

Piston and Valve Rods, and is absolutely imperishable. "GLADIATOR" and "VICTOR

METALLIC" BOILER JOINTS as SUPPLIED to H. M. and other FOREIGN NAVIES

ASBESTOS "SALAMANDER" Non-conducting Boiler Covering Composition used exten-

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FUNNEL PAINT. "SALAMANDER" Lubricating and Cylinder Oils of the Best Qualities.

"CAEDICEALE METAL" Anti-friction Plastic Metal, recognized by engineering experts

to be the best Metal in the Market.

ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WORK.

Chief Superintendent ... .. THOMAS SKINNER.

Superintendent ... .. ARCHIBALD RITCHIE.

51a DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Managers.

## CHAMPAGNE "MONOPOLE."

HEIDSIECK & CO., REIMS

PURVEYORS TO THE IMPERIAL COURT AT BERLIN.

1798a CARLOWITZ & CO., Sole Agents.

## STILL FEELING SEEDY?

DROP ALONG AND GET THAT BOTTLE OF

TONINE.

THE UNFAILING REMEDY FOR BRAIN FAG, SLEEP-

LESSNESS, DEPRESSION, AND NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA.

THE PRINCE OF TONICS.

## WATKINS, LD., HONGKONG.

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EASTMAN'S KODAKS, FILMS AND ACCESSORIES,

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN

A. CHEE & Co., 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. [a38]

## NERNST

NERNST ELECTRIC LIGHT.

BEAUTY OF ILLUMINATION COMBINED WITH GREAT ECONOMY!

AS CHEAP AS GAS!

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO. OR SIEMSEN & CO. [a70]

## COTTAM & CO.

GENTLEMEN'S COMPLETE OUTFITTER—

DENT'S WALKING AND DRIVING GLOVES,

DRESSING GOWNS, TRAVELLING RUGS,

WARM UNDERCLOTHING, &c., &c. [a36]

## THE TANJONG PAGAR DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, SINGAPORE.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE TANJONG PAGAR DOCK COMPANY,

Limited, Singapore, is prepared to

execute TENDERS for the Construction or

Completion of a NEW GRAVING DOCK at

Keppel Harbour in Singapore, of the following

dimensions, viz:—

Length ... .. 400 feet.

Width at entrance, at sill level 56 "

Depth on sill below H.W.O.S.T. 20 "

as shown in the Drawings and described in the

Specification. Plans of the proposed

Dock may be seen at the Offices of the Com-

pany in Singapore.

The Company does not bind itself to accept

the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders shall be for a cost payable in

Singapore, in Singapore currency.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the under-

signed, will be received up to the 23rd day of

February, 1903.

By Order of the Directors,

W. G. NIVEN,  
Secretary.

The Tanjong Pagar Dock  
Company, Limited.

Singapore, 21st November, 1902. [a378]

## THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE AND ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

WANTED.

SHROFF with good Security.

Apply to—

MANAGER,

L'ongkong, 5th January, 1903. [a160]

## VICTORIA PRECEPTORY AND PRIORY.

A REGULAR MEETING of the

VICTORIA PRECEPTORY and

PRIORY will be held at the FREEMASONS'

HALL, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 8.30

for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Sir Knights are

cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1903. [a309]

## HOTELS

### THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

Three minutes' walk from the Steamer

Wharves, and seven minutes by Ferry-launch

from the City of Victoria.

A First-class Hotel with thirty-five very

Bedrooms

Board and Residence:—

By the day ... .. From \$5 to \$7.00

" month ... .. \$90 to \$120.00

" for Married Couple ... .. \$180.00

Everything of the Best.

Dinner Parties by Special Arrangement.

Billiards (Thurston Match Table).

Most perfect culinary arrangements.

Food both in European and Eastern styles.

H. RUTTONJEE,  
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1901. [a195]

### THOMAS' HOTEL.

NO. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THIS Hotel, having changed hands, has

been re-fitted after the style of a First

Class European Hotel, with rooms en suite and

single, furnished with every regard to perfect

comfort and convenience. The Hotel is in very

close proximity to the principal Banks and

Shipping and Mercantile Offices.

MODERATE PRICES.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1902. [a105]

### VICTORIA HOTEL,

SHAMEN, CANTON.

BEITISH CONCESSION.

GOOD Accommodation.

Excellent Cuisine.

Every Convenience for Tourists.

T. F. DA CRUZ, Manager.

Canton, 1st October, 1901. [a188]

### M. CHADWICK KEW

DENTAL SURGEON,

No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Office Hours—9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1902. [a346]

## HOTELS.

### HONGKONG HOTEL



## TIMATION

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS

SCOTCH  
WHISKY.  
WATSON'S  
CELEBRATED  
BLENDVERY OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH  
WHISKY.A blend of the finest WHISKIES dis-  
tilled in SCOTLAND of great age, very fine  
and mellow.Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the  
BEST BLEND in the FAR EAST.  
Per Dozen \$16.50The following are also recommended, and  
are unsurpassed in quality:—

For Doz. \$12.00  
A.—THORNE BLEND  
B.—GLENORCHY, MEADOW  
BLEND, a fine "Scotch"  
WHISKY of great age 12.00  
C.—ABERLOUR-GLENLIVET 13.50  
D.—H.K.D. BLEND of the Finest  
Old Malt Scotch Whiskies 16.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.  
LIMITED,  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

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Only communications relating to the news columns  
should be addressed to THE EDITOR.  
Correspondents must forward their names and ad-  
dresses with communications addressed to the Editor  
and for publication, but as evidence of good faith.  
All letters for publication should be written on  
one side of the paper only.  
No communications signed communications that have  
already appeared in other papers will be inserted.  
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P.O. Box, 38, Telephone No. 12

BIRTH.  
On the 22nd January, at No. 2, Gomes Villas,  
Kowloon, the wife of L. P. GLENNAN, of a son.  
[384]

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VEXES ROAD CL.  
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 23rd January, 1903.

The remarks of Baron HAYASHI, the Japanese Minister in London, at the anniversary meeting of the Birkbeck Institution on Wednesday, showed a true appreciation of the most salient feature of modern life. The country which wishes to rank high, he insisted, must prove its superiority in its work and products. In another column to-day we publish a letter from our Tokyo correspondent, which deals at some length with the Japanese view on this very subject. In that letter, it will be seen, there is quoted a passage from an address by Marquis Iro to his party last month, in which he declared it to be the end of all kinds of education to build up the wealth of a nation. Our correspondent deprecates this very materialistic view of life and goes on to point out the ill effects in Japan of excessive adherence to this ideal. The Marquis's error, it seems to us, lay in speaking of the end of "all kinds of education" as being what he declared it to be. He thereby certainly laid himself open to the charge of ultra-materialism, but we doubt whether the words quoted were what he really intended to say. It must be recognised that there are two kinds of education, one of the individual as such, the other of the man as part of the nation, and it is the latter which renders him a factor in the success of his country. We do not mean to say that a SHAKESPEARE is of no importance to the progress of his nation, but he is no more elevated than nation to the front rank than does a minor poet of ordinary merit. One does not require to go deeply into history to be made aware of

this. It was commerce, and not culture which made Britain the leading nation in the world. It is through commerce, and not through culture, that the United States and Germany have challenged that position, and that the former country, for instance, hopes to establish itself as the leading World Power. It would be a grave mistake, too, to imagine that Russia expects to dominate her portion of the world by political means and not by commerce. If she is in her infancy as a commercial nation, it is still very evident that she is losing no opportunity of driving out of all parts of Asia where she has the power the trade of her rivals, in order to give her own trade the fullest possible opportunities of growth. Her vehement anxiety to build up Russian industries and extend her commerce are illustrated in almost every move which she makes. If it were not for this, the British and other merchants concerned in Asiatic trade would have small reason for viewing with apprehension the advance of Russia's frontiers. Then in the case of Japan, who is it that can maintain the opinion that her rise in power is due to the possession now of an army and a navy on Western lines or of a Constitution analogous to those of Western countries? Again, does anyone propose that China shall raise herself out of the humiliation which is now hers except by commercial expansion? That her rulers are unaware, through their own blindness, of this fact is what renders the rapid progress of China impossible. Those who rebuke the materialism of such statements and look with dread toward a "bagnam's millennium," though we may sympathise with the cry of their outraged aesthetic feelings, we must regard as unscientific and unhistorical. It is useless for them to talk of the divorce of commercial and "humane" education, for the two were never united. It is the former which makes for the success of the nation which is most imbued with it, and this becomes increasingly so as the commercial man drives out the military despot—a process now nearly completed. The acknowledgment of this fact does not involve the disappearance from the world of the educated man—educated, that is to say, as Mr. BALFOUR rather than Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE would see him. Why should it? All cannot engage in commerce, nor is patriotism, the desire to see one's country in the front rank of nations, the only or even the highest human quality. There is still something left for those who regret materialism to do.

Yesterday being the second anniversary of the accession of King Edward VII. the shipping in the Harbour was gaily decorated and the warships fired the customary salute.

By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel Iremonger and Officers, the band of the 33rd Burma L. I. will play during dinner at the King Edward Hotel to-night.

The German cruiser *Hansa* from Nin al Sound, the British sloop *Algerine* from Canton, and the French gunboat *Surprise* from Foochow arrived yesterday. The *Surprise* left again for Saigon.

We have received from Mr. Allan Cameron, general agent of the Portland and Asiatic S.S. Co., the latest issue of the *Pacific Monthly*, a magazine issued in the interests of the Company. The contents are of a highly interesting nature, comprising a description of the great Columbia River basin by Captain Cleveland Rockwell (with 110 illustrations) and a great deal of light and varied matter which serves to make up a most interesting number. The printing and illustrations are capital.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in an address delivered at Dunfermline on the 21st inst. said that there was no excuse for the Government in having allowed Great Britain to glide into the present position in Venezuela. "It is a paltry quarrel," declared the speaker, "with a bankrupt, distracted and rickety state. If over there was a case for arbitration, this is one." Sir Henry said that he had only condemnation for those who by their "rasping writing and foul gibes" had fomented discord between Great Britain and Germany.

A Santiago de Chile despatch last month said:—"Two battleships now under construction in England have been offered to Spain. Negotiations for their sale are very advanced." The Spanish Minister (Marino) has declared that he proposes to establish a private naval industry, permitting the construction of a squadron equal to the task of defending the Spanish coasts. The Minister believes he can carry out this plan without resorting to a loan by increasing, but only to a prudent extent, the Budget of the Minister of Marine.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, the French Deputy who was one of the delegates of France to the International Peace Conference, and who is a member of The Hague Arbitration Tribunal, has written a strong congratulatory letter to President Roosevelt on the submission of the Venezuelan arbitration to The Hague Court. The letter expresses the view, widely prevailing in official and diplomatic circles here, that the American course not only adjusts the immediate issue, but also saves The Hague Tribunal from practical extinction.

New South Wales has been having a successful cricket season, defeating Victoria and South Australia once each and Queensland twice, in the only four matches played.

The Dominion Parliament will meet early in March, and will consider the Grand Trunk extension question and the extension of the Intercolonial and the Fast Atlantic steamship service.

Mr. Balfour is to be invited to consider the advisability of adding to the Board of Admiralty a naval constructor and a mechanical engineer. Questions are also being asked about the business and constitution of the Defence Committee of the Cabinet—the mysterious body whose secret is so closely guarded.

A telegram dated Washington, December 23rd, says:—"The Secretary of State is preparing a suitable response to a special message to the President from the Dowager-Empress of China. This message was personally entrusted to Rear-Admiral Frederick Rogers, recently detached from the command of the Asiatic Station, and was delivered to the President last week."

The Privy Council of Great Britain has decided that British Columbia may refuse the franchise to Japanese. Some time ago the collector of votes for the provinces, located in Vancouver, refused to enrol the name of a Japanese who applied. The County Court and Supreme Court Justices upheld the appeal of the Japanese, and also the Supreme Court of Canada. The Privy Council has, however, reversed all these orders and given the provinces the right for which it has contended. General satisfaction is expressed at the decision in British Columbia.

The *Toronto Globe*, the great organ of Liberalism in Eastern Canada, has no hesitation in supporting the admission of all naturalised Japanese to the British Columbia franchise, whatever the cost to the Province. Thus the *Globe* says in an editorial note:—"The Imperial Privy Council has decided that the law of British Columbia, which declares that a Japanese who becomes a naturalised citizen of the Province, is not entitled to vote, is unconstitutional. This judgment is a reversal of the verdict of the Supreme Court of the Province mentioned, rendered on March 9th, 1901. It is no doubt based upon a strict legal interpretation of British Columbia law, and if so, one may sincerely hope that the law will be amended. Canada is a free country, and subjects of other nations who are admitted to all other privileges of citizenship should not, in fairness, be deprived of the right to vote."

Attention is being drawn in Melbourne to the manner in which the provisions of the Immigration Restriction Act affect the Indian subjects of His Majesty. A Hindoo, who for some years had been established in business in Victoria and who desired to proceed to India on a visit to his wife and family, was advised that if he did so he would not be permitted to re-enter the Commonwealth nor would his family be allowed to land in Melbourne. In another case an educated Indian of the Brahmin caste who desired to visit a brother in Victoria, had, on booking his passage with the Messageries Maritimes Company, to deposit with the Company £100 as security. On the steamer reaching Melbourne the £100 deposit was handed to the Collector of Customs, who gave a receipt for the amount and a permit allowing the Hindoo passenger to stop two months in Victoria. Should that period be exceeded the £100 would be forfeited and the Hindoo expelled the country. This kind of treatment is resented by Indian residents of Melbourne.

## DEPARTURE OF SIAMESE CROWN PRINCE.

About 8.30 yesterday morning the Siamese Royal yacht *Maha Chakrini*, with H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Siam on board, left for Bangkok. As she steamed out of the harbour, accompanied by several steam-launches, a salute was fired by the warships in the anchorage.

## BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

On 7th February a billiard tournament will take place at St. Patrick's Club, Garden Road, teams to consist of six players. All wishing to compete should communicate with Mr. D. Doyle, the Hon. Secretary. The first prize is a beautiful medal-work silver cup, the second team receive silver-mounted mace sticks, and there is a prize (a Roberts cue with case) for the player making the highest break.

## CRICKET.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS v. H.M.S. "ECLIPSE." Played yesterday on the Cricket Ground and won by the Sherwood Foresters by 2 runs on the first innings. Scores, as supplied:—

SHERWOOD FORESTERS.		H.M.S. "ECLIPSE."	
First Innings.	Second Innings.	First Innings.	Second Innings.
Mr. Mott, 1 b.w., b. Gould.	40 not out.	23	
Mr. Smith, 40 not out.	23		
Mr. Redford, retired.	1		
Mr. Hodgson, b. Legge.	0		
Mr. Cor. Meakin, b. Legge.	0		
Mr. Binnington, b. Lt. Raymond.	21		
Sgt. Murphy, b. Cain.	15		
Sgt. Buckley, c. Dunn, b. Raymond.	0		
Pte. Cope, not out.	19		
Pte. Richardson, b. Gould.	0		
Mr. Smith, 0	0		
Pte. Ellis, b. Raymond.	13		
Pte. Bacon, b. Raymond.	4		
Extras	9		
Total	127	Total (6 wickets)	55
H.M.S. "ECLIPSE."		SHERWOOD FORESTERS.	
Mr. Gould, b. Mott.	3		
Mr. Phillips, b. Hodgson.	0		
Sub-Lt. Bacon, c. Hodgson.	13		
Mr. Raymond, c. Cope.	20		
Mr. Biggs, b. Hodgson.	0		
Mr. Horton, b. Hodgson.	8		
Mr. Clark, c. Cope.	14		
Mr. Best, b. Cope.	7		
Mr. Grant, c. Cope.	7		
Mr. Cain, not out.	4		
Extras	10		
Total	125		

## TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

## GENERAL NEWS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 21st January, 7.30 p.m.

## THE JAPANESE MINISTER ON NATIONAL SUCCESS.

The Lord Mayor of London presided at the celebration of the seventy-ninth anniversary of the Birkbeck Institution to-day. Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, who gave away the prizes, said that the country which wished to rank high must prove its superiority in work and products. His Government, he said, never failed to impress this fact on the Japanese.

## REUTERS' SERVICE.

LONDON, 20th January.

## VENEZUELA.

The Venezuelans said that the German cruiser *Panther* tried to enter Lake Maracaibo to capture the warship *Miranda*. It is feared that the incident will impair the negotiations between the Powers and Venezuela.

## MOROCCO.

The British Vice-Consul was stoned in the streets of Fez, after dusk. The assailants, who are noted bad characters, were arrested and punished. The incident is not considered important.

LONDON, 20th January.

## THE "LAHN" REFLOATED.

The N. D. L. steamer *Lahn* has been refloated without damage.

## MARCONI TELEGRAPHY.

The King and President Roosevelt yesterday exchanged cordial messages by the Marconi system, the first transmitted between the United States and England. Mr. Marconi himself operated at Wiltfest, Massachusetts, a distance from Cornwall of 3,000 miles.

## PLAGUE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Thirty-four cases of plague, including one European, have occurred at Durban, seventeen of which proved fatal.

## THE VENEZUELAN ARBITRATION.

Mr. Bowen has arrived at Washington.

## HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon in the Board Room. Present:—Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer (President); Hon. Dr. F. W. Clark, Medical Officer of Health; Colonel Webb, R.A.M.C.; Mr. F. J. Badley, Captain Superintendent of Police; Mr. C. McL. Messer, Acting Registrar-General; Mr. Fung Wa Chun; and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (Secretary).

ERECTOR OF WATER-CLOSETS.  
Further correspondence was submitted relative to the erection of sixteen water-closets, eight urinals, and one Chinese latrine at the office block at the angle of Chater Road and Des Voeux Road.

On the motion of the President, seconded by Hon. Dr. CLARK, it was agreed to reply to the applicant that the Board only allows closets in yards on ground floors.

SANITARY MEASURES AGAINST HONGKONG.  
The matter of Hongkong being declared an infected port by Batavia, owing to the presence of bubonic plague in the Colony, came on for consideration.

In a minute attached to the papers dealing with the subject the President said:—"It seems to me that if the Council for the Netherlands was informed that only three sporadic cases have occurred during the past three weeks, the necessity for such drastic measures would not be apparent."

The papers were laid on the table.

HOUSEWASHING RETURNS.  
Out of a total of 2,006 houses in the Eastern district and 2,953 in the Western, 97 and 2,750 houses respectively were housewashed during the fortnight ended Saturday, 17th inst. There were no prosecutions in the former district, but in the latter there were ten, resulting in fines to the amount of \$193.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.  
The mortality statistics for the Colony for the week ended 27th December, 1902, showed the death-rate per 1,000 per annum to be 15.2, against 23.8 in the previous week and 14.8 during the corresponding week of last year.

THE CONCRETING OF A BASEMENT.  
An application was read from Messrs. Batterfield & Swire for exemption from concreted the basement of "Taikoo," the Peak, on the ground that the basement is of good hard masonry, sufficiently strong to keep out rats, and was evidenced by there being no rat-holes or runs. The applicants also stated that the two residential floors above the basement are of concrete, laid on corrugated iron, and supported by iron beams. It was therefore impossible, they said, for rats or vermin to get into the house, or for sullage and bath-water to get into the basement.

The application was granted, on the motion of the President, seconded by Hon. Dr. CLARK.

ANOTHER APPLICATION FOR EXEMPTION FROM CONCRETING.  
From Messrs. Denison, Bam & Gibbs came an application for exemption from concreted the ground surfaces of six new houses in Robinson Road (Inland Lot 573). In the case of these houses it was stated that there would be no access to the spaces below the kitchens and servants' quarters, as they would be completely bricked in.

Hon. Dr. CLARK moved that the application be granted, provided the spaces were not accessible and that they be ventilated.

This was all the public business.

## SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, 22nd January.

## IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR WILLIAM M. GOODMAN (CHIEF JUSTICE).

## ARSON.

Evidence was resumed in the case in which Chui Chong was charged with having committed arson by setting fire to a house at 318, Queen's Road West on 27th December.

At the conclusion of the evidence counsel addressed the jury, and his Lordship summed up, pointing out that when the fire broke out the prisoner did not give the alarm of fire as he might have been expected to do and that the spirit-shop below the premises occupied by the prisoner was very much over-insured. Was there any motive assignable why the prisoner and his partner should set fire to the premises? There was none unless that they were in league with the people down below, and the Attorney-General's theory was that, the boxing business carried on by the prisoner in the room above was only a pretext for placing inflammable material there for the purpose of setting fire to the house.

The jury retired to consider their verdict at four o'clock. After an absence of 15 minutes they returned into court, and the foreman stated that by a majority of 4 to 3 they found the prisoner guilty.

His Lordship pointed out that while a majority of 4 to 3 was sufficient under the old law, the new law required a majority of 5 to 2 to convict a person of any offence. The jury must again retire and reconsider the verdict.

After a further absence of 14 minutes, the jury returned with a verdict of guilty by a majority of 5 to 2.

His Lordship deferred judgment until to-day, when the other charge of arson in connection with the same fire will be tried.

The Court adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

## POLICE COURT.

Thursday, 22nd January.

BEFORE MR. J. H. KEMP (ACTING POLICE MAGISTRATE).

## CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Lance-Sergeant Lee seems determined that humane methods shall be adopted by Chinese in the shipment of swine, and junk-masters and others in the trade know this to their cost. Chan Tso, a boatman, was the latest in the list of those who have been summoned for cruelty; his mode of removing the animals from one part of the boat to another was to lift them by the ears and tail and leave them into position just as he would so many sacks of flour. When Lance-Sergeant Lee stropped up, after watching the spectacle for a little time, Chan Tso suddenly changed his procedure and lifted the pigs carefully and tenderly by the shoulders. The case failed in its object, however, and the Chinaman was asked to walk as far as the police station, where he was charged.

In answer to his Worship, the defendant said he was not guilty of cruelty and that the sergeant arrested people quite at random.

\$10 or 14 days.

## THEFT OF SILK.

Chan Shiu, a working tailor, got a piece of silk from his master, Young Shan Cheung, to make up into a jacket for a body customer. Chan Shiu said the garment would be ready on the 18th inst., but that date arrived and passed without delivery being made. Instead, Chan Shiu informed Young Shan Cheung that he had pawned the silk, and was unable to redeem it. As the cloth was worth \$16, the master-tailor informed the police of the transaction and laid the other arrested.

In answer to his Worship, the complainant said it was not unusual for people like the defendant to pawn cloth given them to make up, but nothing was said against the practice so long as the garments were delivered to time. Sentence was passed of one month's hard labour.

## HOUSEBREAKING.

Two months' imprisonment with hard labour was the sentence meted out to Li Shing, who was convicted of breaking into a dwelling-house in Temple Street, Yumai, and stealing four blankets and one pair of jade-stone bangles, of the total value of \$13.

## DISTURBANCE IN AN HOTEL.

James Chruslaw, a seaman with nothing to do, felt thirsty, and on Wednesday walked into the bar of the Land We Live In Hotel and said to the proprietress, who was behind the counter, "Boss, gimme a drink." The landlady thought he had had enough, and refused to supply James's wants whereupon he grew wrath and raised a great disturbance. An Indian constable came in and took charge of Chruslaw, who recorded his feelings on the subject by assaulting the Indian when they got outside. Sergeant Garrod was in the vicinity, and prevailed upon the defendant to go to the station.

He was fined \$3 or 10 days for disorderly behaviour and \$5 or 14 days for assaulting the policeman.

## TROUBLE ABOUT A RICKSHA FARE.

John C. Murphy, hailing from the Emerald Isle, had a dispute with a ricksha-coolie about the payment of vehicle hire, and the police stepped in to settle it.

The coolie told the Court that the defendant had his ricksha for an hour, and at the end of that time declined to pay any money, striking the complainant when he asked him for at least ten cents.

The fine was \$3 or 10 days, with an additional 15 cents as compensation to the coolie.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The M.M. steamer *Oceanic*, with the next French mails, left Saigon yesterday, at 7 p.m., for this port.

The P.M. steamer *Korea*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via Honolulu, &c., on the 20th inst.

The O. & O. steamer *Gaelic*, with mails, &c., which left hence on the 23rd inst. for San Francisco via Shanghai, &c., arrived at her destination on the 20th inst.

The P.M. steamer *City of Peking*, with mails, &c., left Nagasaki for Hongkong, via Manila, on the 21st inst., at 5 p.m., and is due at Manila on the 25th inst., at 5 a.m. Her mails will be forwarded to Hongkong per *Yamato Maru*, from Nagasaki.

The H.A.L. steamer *Sithenta*, from Hamburg, left Singapore for this port on the 20th inst., p.m., and may be expected here on the 26th inst. The A.L. steamer *Tiro* left Shanghai for this port yesterday.

## QUEEN'S COLLEGE PRIZE-GIVING.

The annual distribution of prizes at the Queen's College took place yesterday in the hall of the College in presence of a large company of ladies and gentlemen. The Hon. F. M. May, Colonial Secretary and Chairman of the Government Board, presided, and was supported by Rev. Dr. Geo. H. Bateson Wright, headmaster. Among those present were Lady Goodman, Mrs. May, Mrs. Bateson Wright, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Portuguese Consul-General Sir A. G. Romão, Rev. G. H. Hickling, Rev. G. B. Southam, Rev. G. H. Hickling, Rev. G. B. Southam, Professor Sharp, Mr. K. K. E. (one of the examiners), Mr. E. A. Irving (Inspector of Schools), Messrs. G. Firmy and H. Sykes (Diocesan School), and the following members of the staff: Messrs. A. J. May, E. Rolphs, A. W. Grant, B. Tanner, R. Seymour A. Bird, and A. W. Crook.

The headmaster read the annual report, which was as follows:—

Queen's College, 19th January, 1903.

Hon. F. M. MAY, C.M.G.,

Colonial Secretary.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the annual report on Queen's College for the year 1902.

2. The total number on the roll was 1,433, a slightly lower figure than in the previous year. This reduction is one of many indications of considerable improvement in attendance; for with fewer boys and with seven school-days less there is actually an increase of 15,382 attendances in the course of the year. Again, the number on roll exceeded 1,000 in nine months and 1,160 in four; while the average daily attendance is 990. When it is remembered that in the summer, plague, cholera, and dengue fever were prevalent, it moves to the credit of a steady attendance under these conditions is highly commendable.

3. The fees were short of \$30,000 by only \$121. The cost of the College is enhanced by the fact that the fees of free scholars are not credited to this Department, though \$216 is the annual cost of educating student interpreters for the Registrar-General's Department, and \$180 for the charitable education of children of public servants, which does not include the four free scholarships granted annually to encourage education in the Government District Schools of Saiyungpan, Wanchai, &c. It appears to me that this last is the only item fairly chargeable to education; the cost of the other two items should, if possible, be defrayed elsewhere as a matter of account.

4. It is just five years since the services of Mr. J. W. Jones were first loaned to the Supreme Court for twelve months. It was, therefore, quite as much a matter of congratulation to the College as to Mr. Jones, when in October last the news of his permanent transfer to be Deputy Registrar as from 7th June, 1901, reached the College. No surprise can be excited in the decision of the Secretary of State, as in the future educational officers are not to hold acting appointments in other departments. I venture, however, to express a hope that this does not mean an absolute negation of the possibility of permanent transfer elsewhere. The experience of the Government in the cases of Messrs. Arthur, Jones, and Woodcock would appear to justify the conclusion that assistant masters are capable of performing excellent service elsewhere; and I maintain that the effect of such transfer on Queen's College is a salutary one; there being the stimulus to exertion with a view to the negotiation of the Government and the infusion of new blood into the English staff from time to time.

5. Once again we have at last ten English masters. Mr. Tanner has been promoted to the senior grade. To fill the three vacancies amongst the Junior Assistant Masters, Mr. Bird was appointed in October, Mr. Crook arrived a few days ago, and Mr. Hollis is shortly expected. In addition to being University men of marked careers (Oxford and Dublin respectively), Messrs. Bird and Crook have had the advantage of practical experience as schoolmasters, and will undoubtedly prove valuable acquisitions. Mr. Deane, last May, went on leave for the second time in nineteen years service.

6. The report of the Education Committee recommends the appointment of an eleventh English master, which appears necessary, there being now 200 more boys daily receiving instruction than when ten English masters were deemed necessary.

7. Mr. James Cheong, graduate of Melbourne University, who for more than three years did excellent and successful work as acting English assistant master, resigned at the end of August last, on proceeding to Oxford. In April, Mr. Wong Ming, and Chinese assistant, was loaned to the Magistracy for twelve months. In October, Mr. Un Kam Wa, 4th Chinese Assistant, an useful and energetic master, resigned to act as interpreter and translator to a local legal firm. The restitution of the full complement on the English staff will terminate the excessive strain thrown during the last few years, on the Chinese staff by temporary promotions and appointments; I cannot, however, withhold from these young men, especially the acting pupil teachers, the well-deserved notice of praise for their cheerful energy in the discharge of their difficult duties.

8. The desire of the Government to promote and encourage greater attention to the study of Chinese amongst natives and English alike has not been without its effect on this College. Several Chinese assistants formed themselves into a class, and at their own cost engaged a native teacher, chiefly for improvement in style. Mr. Bird has begun the study of Chinese. Though I do not think that the knowledge of Chinese, written and spoken, should, as formerly, be obligatory on all masters, there can be no doubt that even a small acquaintance with the language of the boys desirable, to maintain the proper efficiency and discipline of the College.

9. Messrs. Rolphs, Grant, and Tanner deserve warm congratulations upon the excellent results at the Oxford Local Examinations held last July. Twenty certificates were obtained by Queen's College boys; 3 senior, 9 junior, and 11 preliminary. The mark "C," next in order of distinction, was obtained no less than 16 times, chiefly in arithmetic and history. I am glad to note that Chinese boys are again coming to the fore, both in position and number of passes.

10. The good results of the half-yearly examination (a practice instituted by myself in 1892) led me to anticipate satisfactory improvement at the close of the year, and I feel justified in saying that I have not been disappointed.

11. Messrs. Ross and Kitto, appointed independent examiners of the Upper



distinguished itself by marked general improvement; and the Preparatory School, taught by a acting pupil teachers under the charge of a senior pupil teacher, has maintained its usual high level.

	Boys examined	Passed
Lower School	422	388 or 92 %
Preparatory School	257	245 or 95 %
Total	679	633 or 93 %

### 13. Observations on individual subjects.

**Reading.**—Though few failures occurred, it was rare to find a boy making higher than 80 per cent. I make a point of treating most severely the mispronunciation of common words.

**Conversation.**—As usual, the percentage of passes is low. I applied a slightly higher standard of intelligence.

**Dictation.**—Very good, especially the writing.

**Arithmetic.**—A very marked improvement on the results of recent years. A large number of boys successfully solved the usual sort of problems. The work was neat and less crowded into out-of-the-way corners.

**Grammar.**—Very satisfactory, with the exception of one class. The masters of the three sections of Class IV admitted the questions to be fair, if not actually easy; yet the fact remains that the great bulk of the boys failed to get 50 per cent. marks. Knowing from personal observation that these masters taught this subject very carefully, I can only conclude that they had been paying more particular attention to other details.

**Geography.**—Good. I expected that more boys would have been acquainted in Class IV with the draining operations of the Emperor Yu, and in Class V with the diurnal and annual motions of the earth.

**Map-drawing from Memory.**—Excellent. The maps of Hongkong, Africa, and the Provinces of China, that obtained over 80 per cent. marks, were wonderful specimens of handiwork and taste of memory.

**Composition.**—Of a very good indeed. The employment of suitable phrases, not dictated by me, was very successful and praiseworthy.

**Chinese to English.**—Satisfactory. More boys made laudable attempts to translate the unseen piece that formed the fifth question in each paper.

**English to Chinese.**—This subject was, as usual, marked by the second master (Mr. A. J. May), who found himself able to award a very large proportion of high marks.

**14. I do not know who is responsible for the extraordinary statement in the Colonial Office List that several valuable Government scholarships are attached to Queen's College.** The following is a complete list of the scholarships, all locally promoted and maintained without any assistance from the Government:—Morrison Senior and Junior Scholarships, each tenable for three years; Stewart Scholarship for one year; Bellis Senior and Junior Scholarships, each tenable for two years.

**15. The non-Chinese boys, past and present, assisted by the friends of the late Mr. W. Machell, have raised a small sum to endow a special prize in memory of the Senior non-Chinese student of the year 1896—fifteen years afterwards—he was at school for a time during his leave at home to the Royal Irish Constabulary, and he met there this very same boy, grown up and going in for his sergeant's examination in that police force. Well, Dennis, are you as fond of sliding as ever? And Dennis replied, "Your honour, I often regret the time I wasted on sliding; if I had attended more to my books I would not have difficulty now in passing the examinations in this police force." Now, the boys in Queen's College who were British subjects owed a great debt to the British Empire—(applause)—and the boys there who were Chinese subjects owed a debt to the Colony and to the Empire of which it formed a part, but they owed an even greater debt to the neighbouring Chinese Empire, the place of their birth. (Applause.) They could, all of them, if they attended to their education, cultivate habits of industry and conscientious work—which were just as easy to cultivate as habits of idleness and carelessness—become useful and influential citizens of whatever Empire they elected to serve, because in the British Empire as in the neighbouring Chinese Empire, there was no position under that of the Sovereign to which a man by his own individual exertions might not attain. (Applause.) An ancient Roman said that it was a glorious thing to die for one's country. He would ask them to believe that it was an equally glorious thing to live and work for one's country day by day and year by year. (Applause.) In conclusion he would congratulate Dr. Wright and the masters and pupil teachers who had worked under him on the good results of their labours during the year under review; and he would wish all the boys a very happy holiday. (Applause.)**

**16. The school magazine Yellow Dragon, the Reading, Cricket and Football Clubs, continue to flourish. A novelty in 1902 was a boys' pirated race introduced into the Regatta by the kindness of the Victoria and Hongkong Rowing Clubs. Our review, consisting of the brothers Bunje, Cassin, Sayer, were coached by Mr. Bird, and won a well-contested race.**

**17. For the gymnasium, first mooted three years ago by Hon. J. Stewart, we have to wait indefinitely. The appliances to be used temporarily in the basement of the College at a cost of about \$4.0, we may expect to get in the year 1904.**

**18. The usual tables of statistics are attached. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,**

GEO. H. BATESON WRIGHT,  
D.D. (OXON.),  
HEAD MASTER.

After reading the report the Headmaster went on to say he must offer a word of apology for inviting the company to a building in the untidy condition in which the College was at the time (being under repair). His first impulse had been to make the function perfectly private and to hand over the prizes himself; but as that would have been to rob the prize-winners and their parents of much of the enjoyment resulting from publicity and to deprive them all of the benefit of the annual address, he ventured to ignore the somewhat chaotic conditions produced by repairs.

His Excellency the Governor would not have been deterred by the state of the hall from conversing with the boys present. Though that was naturally a disappointment they desired to express a very hearty welcome to Mr. May. (Applause.) Not only did Mr. May's high position as Colonial Secretary and Chairman of the Governing Body render him especially fitted to preside on that occasion, but his long and successful career in the Colony almost entitled him to look upon it as a claim. Before his recent popular promotion, he had as Assistant and Acting Colonial Secretary been intimately acquainted with the history both of that College and of education in the Colony generally. Few men too had a better knowledge of the character of the Chinese race and of the difficulties and beauty of the Chinese language and literature. (Applause.) With these few words he would ask Mr. May to distribute the prizes and afterwards favour them with an address. (Applause.)

After the ceremony of presenting the prizes, Hon. F. H. MAY, who was received with applause, said that referring first to the last part of Dr. Wright's remarks, he might say at once that it had afforded him a great deal of pleasure to have had the privilege of coming there to present the prizes. He might add that he did think there was any necessity on Dr. Wright's part to make any excuses on account of the condition of the hall. From recent experience in connection with buildings in Hongkong, he for one, and he was sure many of the others present, felt much happier under a roof which they could see was well supported than under one which might be under the least taint of suspicion. (Applause and laughter.) The report which Dr. Wright had been good enough to read, contained examinations which he reported of the privilege of seeing, was, he thought, satisfactory. (Applause.) Perhaps the most satisfactory feature in Dr. Wright's report was the statement that the attendances had been much better than in the previous year; that was, to say, the boys had been more regular in their attendance. In every institution in which Chinese were educated that he had had any

connection with one great stumbling-block to progress had been the irregular attendance of the pupils. In addition to the ordinary regular holidays, they absented themselves for feasts, festivals, marriages, birthdays, and all the extraordinary recurrent illnesses and other deaths of near relatives. (Laughter and applause.) The result of the better and more regular attendance was shown from Dr. Wright's report, for he said that the quality of the work shown by the Lower School had been a marked improvement on that shown during the previous year. The report of the independent examiners was distinctly good, and they stated that the boys at the head of the School had shown some really excellent work. They remarked that when it was reflected that the work done by the Chinese boys was done in English, was to them a foreign language, the result was extremely satisfactory. (Applause.) But they added that it was to be regretted that boys who could do so well in English should, with one or two exceptions, be so weak in the knowledge of their own written language. Dr. Wright had referred to the Commission which acquired last year into education generally in this Colony, and he had no doubt Dr. Wright would like him to divulge some State secrets that morning and tell him how far the recommendations of the Commission affecting the College would be carried out. Well, he was afraid he was not in a position to do so, but there was one thing he could tell them, and that was that the classes for teaching the Chinese language were to be restored in that College. (Applause.) Personally he would be very glad if such a change was made. He had considerable experience, during his official career in Hongkong, of clerks and interpreters in the Government service, and a great many of them were drawn from that College, and although some of the best clerks in the Government service were old pupils in the Victoria College, now Queen's College, still he might state as a general fact that their weak point as a rule was the want of knowledge of their own written language; and he hoped that the change which he had just alluded to might bring about an improvement in that direction. (Applause.) Having said that much about the College, he would like to say a few words to the boys. He remembered in the year 1880, which was a very severe winter in Ireland, when all the country was frozen and the roads were covered with ice, that he was out shooting one day and turned into one of the little national schools to see how they were getting on there, and just as he entered he heard the master upbraiding a small boy for being so very late. And he said, "How is this, Dennis, that you are late again?" "Well, sir," said the boy, "the roads were so slippery that every step I took in advance I slipped back two." "Now, then," said the master, "did you manage to arrive at the school at all?" "Oh," said Dennis, with native quick wit, "I managed it by turning my back on the school." (Laughter.) Now, seriously enough in the year 1896—fifteen years afterwards—he was at school for a time during his leave at home to the Royal Irish Constabulary, and he met there this very same boy, grown up and going in for his sergeant's examination in that police force. Well, Dennis, are you as fond of sliding as ever? And Dennis replied, "Your honour, I often regret the time I wasted on sliding; if I had attended more to my books I would not have difficulty now in passing the examinations in this police force." Now, the boys in Queen's College who were British subjects owed a great debt to the British Empire—(applause)—and the boys there who were Chinese subjects owed a debt to the Colony and to the Empire of which it formed a part, but they owed an even greater debt to the neighbouring Chinese Empire, the place of their birth. (Applause.) They could, all of them, if they attended to their education, cultivate habits of industry and conscientious work—which were just as easy to cultivate as habits of idleness and carelessness—become useful and influential citizens of whatever Empire they elected to serve, because in the British Empire as in the neighbouring Chinese Empire, there was no position under that of the Sovereign to which a man by his own individual exertions might not attain. (Applause.) An ancient Roman said that it was a glorious thing to die for one's country. He would ask them to believe that it was an equally glorious thing to live and work for one's country day by day and year by year. (Applause.) In conclusion he would congratulate Dr. Wright and the masters and pupil teachers who had worked under him on the good results of their labours during the year under review; and he would wish all the boys a very happy holiday. (Applause.)

**19. The Headmaster said he had to thank Mr. May very much for his kind and instructive address to the boys. The statement he had heard that they were to have the Chinese classes restored would be very welcome to the masters and he should think to a large number of the boys. He certainly, to the boys' parents. He trusted the boys would carry away some recollection of the story of the Irish boy who went to school by turning his back upon it and would profit next term by the recollection that he afterwards found out that he had better have gone with his face towards it. Mr. May had pointed out very clearly the difficulty they had to deal with under Chinese customs, and he wished that some of the Chinese parents would remember that it was a serious loss to the School when the boys were taken away to a distant country to be married and to have a great number of new houses, and so forth, that it was hardly necessary to interrupt a school career. He had only now to ask Mr. May to intimate that the holidays would conclude on Saturday, the 21st February.**

**Hon. Mr. MAY** having made this intimation. The proceedings were brought to a close by the boys giving three cheers for the Hon. Mr. May, for the donors of prizes, and for the Headmaster.

**Appendix B is the prize-list for 1902-1903.**

**OXFORD LOCAL 1902.—Senior: I A A—Bunje, E. T. H.; A A—Sils, M. D.; A A—Hung Kwok-leung; Junior: Tm Wing-kwong; Bunje, C.; Bunje, H.; Ho Yan-sik; Li Ho-ching; Tse Tak-kai.**

**PRELIMINARY.—Alwos, A.; Hung In-chi; Lee, W. H.; Pang Kwok-sui; Alwos, D.; Curran, C. V.; Watling, H.; Ford, W. F.; Alwos, C.; In Hung-tok.**

**SCHOOL-LEAVES.—Senior: non-Chinese, Bunje, E. T. H.; Chinese, Ho Yan-sik; Junior: IV A—Chan King-leuk.**

**STEWART.—Senior: I A—Li Ho-ching; Junior: III A—Lui Lu-chung.**

**TRANSLATION.—K to C: I A—Li Ho-ching; II A—Lo Kam-chak; C to E: I A—Li Ho-ching; 2 Tse Tak-kai.**

**HISTORY.—I A—Hung Kwok-leung; I B—Cheung King-shang; N 1—Bunje, H.; N 2—Mooney, W.; II A—Fung Pak-lin; II B—Lun Kai-in; N 3—Markar, C. G.; III A—Lui Lu-chung; III B—Un-kwong; III C—Chu Po-lam.**

**COMPOSITION.—I A—Ho Yan-sik; N 1—Bunje, C.; N 2—Dixon, K.; II A—Chan Tak-fai; II B—Chan Pak-kong; N 3—**

Mooney, R.; N 4—White, H.; III A—Cheung Ting-chung; III B—Wan Hung-an; III C—Chu Po-lam.

**MATHEMATICS.—PRIZE.—I A—Hung Kwok-leung.**

**MACHELL MEMORIAL.—N 1—Bunje, C.**

**CLASS PRIZES.**

**I A—1 Ho Yan-sik (Morrison); 2 Hung Kwok-leung (Mathematical); 3 Li Ho-ching (Stewart); 4 Chan Si-yui.**

**I B—1 Cheung King-shang.**

**N 1—1 Bunje, H.; 2 Bunje, C.; 3 Delbass, A. K.; Alwos, U.**

**N 2—1 Alwos, A.; 2 Mooney, W.; Judah, J.**

**II A—1 Lai Chu-kun; 2 Fung Pak-lin; 3 Tong Shuk-fan.**

**II B—1 Wong Wai-teig; 2 Chan Pak-kong; 3 Chan Shiu-lun.**

**N 3—1 Galuzzi, R.; 2 Galuzzi, R.; Teisel, C.**

**N 4—1 Yamashiki, M.; 2 Safford, A. M.; Arenli, A.**

**III A—1 Lui Lu-chung (Bellis); Jun.; 2 Wong Man-yat; 3 Lo Ping-ü.**

**III B—1 Un Kwong; 2 Lau Cheuk-wing.**

**III C—1 Chu Po-lam; 2 Leung Shi-kau.**

**IV A—1 Chan King-leuk (Mor. Jun.); 2 Chan King-kwong; 3 Luk I-yun.**

**IV B—1 Cheng Kwan; 2 Wen Ho-mau.**

**IV C—1 Lo Teik-ku; 2 Chan Kam-tung.**

**V A—1 Mok Shiu-yik; 2 Wong Tin-fung.**

**V B—1 Fung Cheung; 2 Lam Kwok-sau.**

**V C—1 Lo Kam-chung; 2 Fung Tsung-ling.**

**VI A—1 Un Ng-tung; 2 Kwok Tsan-kong; Livesey, H.**

**VI B—1 Wong Wai-sham; 2 Yau Wan.**

**VI C—1 Lam Ming-chung; 2 Wong Ping-chin.**

**VII A—1 Leung Wing; 2 Chung Kam-tung; Hyndman, H.**

**VII B—1 Wong Lam-cho; 2 U Yuk-shang.**

**VII C—1 Chik Kung-on; 2 Chan Un-chi.**

**VIII A—1 Ng Fung-ying; 2 Chan-kwan.**

**VIII B—1 Fung Chuk-ping; 2 Li Lun-kwai.**

**VIII C—1 Lui Tsung; 2 Li Tsing-ai.**

**VIII D—1 Fung Kam-tung; 2 Ho Wing-chai.**

## JAPAN.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Tokyo, 11th January.

### SOME DEFECTS IN JAPANESE EDUCATION.

Speaking at a meeting of his party in the early part of December last, Marquis Ito made an attack on the Provincial Governments for the way in which they are spending money. "The central Government," he said, "took the prison expenditure off their shoulders some time ago, but they have now spent two or three times the amount taken off. If we enquire into the way in which they thus augmented their local expenditure, much may be found to have been paid out in order to meet political necessities; but to me it seems that they have diverted a good deal of it toward perfecting the system of education." This seems a singular statement, but the translation of the speech is "that of the Japan Times, the Marquis's own organ (according to the general report) and its correctness has never been challenged. The translation goes on as follows:—

"Indeed there are some people who seized by what I can only call an education mania, would go so far as to say that they would sell their farms in order to obtain money wherewith to satisfy their craze for education. This is absurd: even an ancient (sage) said that with clothing and food provided for him, a man (no matter how poor) will know how to be decent and moral." (The Marquis had probably in his mind the text Timothy 6, 8: "and having food and raiment let us be therewith content.")

"Why do we pay so much attention to-day to education? It is the ultimate end of all kinds of education to build up the wealth of a nation. No one wants to turn out an army of dreaming theorists by encouraging education at the expense of the national wealth."

This shows precisely how the Japanese idea of education differs from ours, or at least from what we regard as ours. For I must insist on the fact that, though the Japanese believe they are copying us perfectly—with the exception of a few useless formalities such as church-going, religious instruction, &c.—the picture they present to our eyes is that of a profoundly materialistic people, as different from us as can be imagined. In short, we find ourselves in the position of an Irish friend of mine who was perfectly convinced that his English pronunciation was free from the slightest trace of the brogue until one of his Japanese pupils once asked him, in the serious and most respectful manner common to all Japanese students, what he meant by the word "foight."

We hope that our system of education is calculated to make of our boys something higher than mere money-making machines; but the average Japanese seems convinced that our real aim is to teach our boys to make money. It is amazing sometimes to watch the novelty with which they proceed to follow our example. Smiles's *Self-Help* and almost all books of the same type that have appeared since in English, are put into the hands of their children at early age; the reading books used in school are full of encouragements to go forth and make money; the continual advice of the teachers is to become rich. In many places children who have new prizes at school have been presented with pass-books in the local Post-Office Savings Bank containing a few sen to their credit, the object being to cultivate the saving habit; and again and again Japanese newspapers have announced triumphantly in such-and-such a village the school children have between them no less than so many yen (generally about three thousand), so many sen, and so many rin in the local Post-Office Savings Bank.

Mr. Balfour once said, I think, that Cobden looked forward to a bagman's millennium, and certainly the Japanese seem unable to conceive of any other. When Count Matsukata returned from Europe recently he declared that the whole strength and power of Europe was built on the saving habits of the average European; and so impressed was he by this discovery that he forthwith drew up a new scheme for coaxing his own countrymen—naturally anything but thrifty—to acquire habits of thrift. Unfortunately the result of all this effort—and I could easily make the list of such efforts ten times as long—is not encouraging. A great thirst for money has, it is true, been created, but the people have not become thrifty—quite the opposite; and as none of the religious systems of the West have spread to any extent among the people, that thirst for wealth seems to injure the national character and to upset to a certain extent the equilibrium maintained in that character under the rule of the Tokugawa Shoguns. It makes, most students think that their time is lost if their studies do not bring them cent. per cent. within a few years; it has killed the old art of Japan; and has, so far as I can judge, prevented the rise of any modern school of literature, drama, or music in this country. Instead of a Milton or a Tennyson, we have a Mr. Taguchi writing an epic poem on "Commerce." I forget in how many books. Even when leading papers get up literary competitions the literary element is conspicuous by its absence. For instance the *Yomiuri*, the *Yoroku*, and the *Osaka Asahi* each opened a poetic competition toward the end of last year. What do you think the subjects were? "Japanese Expansion," "Success in Life," and "Osaka"—Osaka being, it should be stated, fondly called by the Japanese, "the Manchester of Japan."

More serious than the decline of poetry has been the rapid decline in commercial morality, due to the unscrupulous greed of certain business men, and a corruption in the legal service—and in various branches of the public service—always excepting the army and navy which, being officered as a rule by men who still possess a good deal of the old Samurai spirit of contempt for money, are so far incorruptible.

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Hongkong, 15th November, 1902.

[39]

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The restraints under which the old Samurai lived, led as each restraint often did to the production of a high and striking type of character, but now these restraints have all been removed and replaced by a fear of poverty—the only hell a Japanese child knows—and a desire for success and riches—a Japanese child's only heaven. I mean that the tendency of the present system of education is to make a child regard poverty as synonymous with hell and riches as synonymous with heaven; but needless to say the work of centuries of abnegation and restraint cannot be undone in a day, and the Japanese child still occupies a high rank among the children of the world. There are Japanese men also, like the late Mr. Fukuzawa, the great educationist, whose disinterested devotion to a lofty ideal would do honour to any country.

Two events that lately occurred show in a striking manner how far this rot has eaten its way into the country. I refer to the struggle in the House of Representatives and to what is known as "the school-book scandal." With regard to the first, it is a melancholy fact that the Legislature in Japan is notorious for its corruption. I need not remind your readers that the Opposition lately rejected the Land Tax Continuation measure of the Government. The latter prorogued the House twice, with the object, it is said—according to a rumour which is evidently accepted as a fact by the *Japan Times*—of buying a majority. Commenting on this affair, the paper which I have just quoted says that "if the Government gains sixty 'turn-coats' by the process of 'liquefaction' of members, that would be by no means sufficient to enable it to gain a victory. And what is this 'liquefaction'?" "In plain English," says the *Japan Times*, "it is nothing short of buying up votes." This serious charge against the Government is made in no hesitating way. "The oligarchical form of Government," says the Tokyo journal, "good points of its own as well as bad ones, and of its evil features the worst it undoubtedly its processes to fall back on the corruptive practice in question. This trafficking in votes is certainly not unknown even in the West. But occasions for having recourse to this underhand branch of politics in order to remove a deadlock between the Government and the Opposition are far less in those countries than in one like ours, where the cabinet stands on an oligarchical basis."

THE SCHOOL-BOOK SCANDAL.

Even more disgraceful than the corruption of the Legislature is what is known as "The School-Book Scandal," a subject which is exciting widespread interest in Japan at the present moment. To state the question in a few words, every little school-board district in Japan has a committee of local notables whose business it is to choose the school-books required in the schools under their control out of a number that have been published by different Tokyo firms and approved of by the Minister of Education. Owing to the great diffusion of education in Japan there is money in this business, for about four million yen is spent on text-books every year; and certain Tokyo publishers seem hence to have considered it worth their while to corrupt these committees wholesale with the object of securing for their own books chosen. This system of bribery had been in full operation for a time before it was discovered, and the first inkling of what was going on was brought to the knowledge of the Public Prosecutors by rather an odd accident. It seems that a rather influential canvasser for an important firm of school-book publishers was robbed of his travelling-bag by a thief, who extracted all the cash in the bag and then threw it away. Somebody picked it up afterwards and handed it to the police, who were led by some entries in a note-book contained in the bag to the discovery of the present wide-spread system of corruption, which seems to enclose in its net four Governors of Provinces, several ex-Governors, a gentleman who was

recently a Director of the *Seiyun-hai*, Marquis Ito's party, and a vast number of men of light and leading in the educational world. As the arrests are still taking place daily, there is no knowing how the affair will end.

Taking the latest scandal as a text the *Asahi*, one of the leading papers in Tokyo, traces the corrupt practices of all kinds that have become so common in Japan to the adoption by the Japanese of the material side of Western civilisation without what it calls the countervailing spiritual side, and to the understanding of the old Japanese code of morals. The people are now possessed, according to the *Asahi*, by a veritable mania for riches, a mania which they are prepared to gratify by any and every means. This low ambition has affected the very core of the nation, and the accumulated corruption has now burst forth in the shape of scandals of all sorts, such as those about the state forests, those about the school-books, and others too numerous to mention. The *Asahi*—which is the most thoughtful of all the metropolitan dailies—emphatically declares that, unless this tide of corruption is checked, Japan will, in spite of her recent extraordinary growth, and her self-collapse some day all of a sudden, as a big tree with a rotten core is liable to go down before the first strong storm.

The *Asahi's* view of the question is similar to that taken by all the leading Japanese. In a signed article published a few days ago by the *Jiji*, Baron Iwasaki also points out that during her marvellous progress of the last thirty years Japan has been too much absorbed in adopting the material side of Western civilisation to pay any attention to the spiritual side or even to keep up her indigenous code of morals, which has consequently been thrown aside. Taking into account the extent of her resources, she has, in this eminent financier's opinion, virtually reached the utmost limit of her material progress; but this progress must be regarded as resting on an extremely precarious foundation. It may even be compared to a house built on sand, while the progress of Western civilisation may be compared to house built on bed-rock. Every faithful subject of Japan must be filled with grave apprehensions about the future of his country and should endeavour to strengthen to the best of his ability, the basis on which the country's prosperity is based. "It is the decay of the old social order and code of morals and the absence of any substitute that is the greatest danger to Japan now and in the future."

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[42]







ENTERTAINMENTS  
GRAND BENEFIT.

MONDAY, 26TH JAN., 1:03.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL  
FECTALTHE SAILORS AND SOLDIERS'  
INSTITUTE KOWLOON.

Mrs. ANSWORTH, a Graduate of the Boston (U.S.A.) School of Oratory, has volunteered to give light RECYTATIONS, embracing Dramatic, Comic, and Humorous.

Mrs. ANSWORTH will be assisted by some of the best Musical Talent of Hongkong.

Doors Open at 11 P.M. Performance from 8:30 to 11 P.M.

Prices, \$1 and 2. Tickets on Sale at SAILORS' and SOLDIERS' INSTITUTE, Kowloon, and ROBINSON PIANO CO. Hongkong, 20th January, 1903. [305]

THEATRE ROYAL  
CITY HALL.THE HONGKONG AMATEUR  
DRAMATIC CLUBTHREE PERFORMANCES  
OF

"HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,"  
ON  
FRIDAY, 30th JANUARY.  
SATURDAY, 31st JANUARY.  
SUNDAY, 1st FEBRUARY.

Commencement each evening at 9:15 o'clock  
punctually.

DRINK COLE AND STALLS ... \$3.00  
PIT ... 1.00  
O HALF PRICE.

The Ticket Office will be open at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, on and after MONDAY, 26th JANUARY, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily.  
E. W. MITCHELL,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1903. [318]

HONGKONG  
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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A RETURN MATCH with the ROYAL  
MARINES will be held TO-MORROW  
(SATURDAY), the 24th inst., over the 200,  
500 and 600 yards ranges. Firing to commence  
at 2:15 P.M. The following members will form  
the Association Team, and are requested to be  
on the ground punctually:—  
Messrs. Crocker, Parkes, J. Marshall, Angus,  
R.E., MacEwen, R.E., Thornhill, R.E.,  
Robertson, R.E., Pitt, Stackwood and Fidgeon.  
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1903. [110]

## TEAKWOOD STEAMER FOR SALE.

112 feet by 18 feet 6 inches  
by 7 feet 6 inches.  
Speed, 12 miles. Draft, 5 feet 6 inches mean.  
Cargo Capacity, 100 tons.  
ENGINE: O.S.C. 13 inches and 26 inches  
by 18 inches stroke.  
BOILER: 10 feet long by 2 feet diam.; 120 lbs.  
Pressure.  
Accommodation for Passengers and Crew.  
Complete Deck and Engine-room Outfit.  
Built in 1899.  
Photo and Specification to be obtained from—  
W. S. BAILEY & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 24th December, 1902. [107]

## CHESS NOTES.

By X.Y.Z.

A sealed handicap tournament has commenced  
at the Hongkong Chess Club with the following  
entries:—Messrs. Danenberg, Dastur, E. J.  
Davies, W. Davies, Ellis, Houghton, Messen,  
Newborn, Pelling, Pollock, Raymond, Selma,  
De Souza, and Swaby. The prizes will be the  
entrance fees plus a small donation from the  
Club funds.

The Philippine Chess Club has just concluded  
its first tournament at Manila. The Champion-  
ship fell to Captain W. C. Rogers. The Club  
is now preparing for a handicap tournament in  
March.

In the *Times* chess columns we find the fol-  
lowing "Notes for Players":—It is rarely good to  
invite exchanges at an early stage; but a vital  
point is never to shirk taking offensive pawns or  
pieces unless the capture will help the enemy.  
To allow an opponent to occupy menacing  
positions and, from a false sense of delicacy, or  
timidity, to refrain from exchanging is the  
height of absurdity, and yet it is common  
enough. Naturally as to this and all other  
matters judgment has to be exercised. The  
question of position is always worth consider-  
ing. The first and foremost principle is  
development, and the second and third are the  
same. To venture on a fancied attack with a  
couple of pieces in play is insanity, but the error  
is rampant. Develop first, and by all means  
get the knights—both of them—in play at B 3  
quickly and, of course, the king's and queen's  
pawns will be advanced early to allow of free-  
dom for the bishops. These rules will be found  
useful applying to every condition and to every  
opening. But there must be common-sense  
application of these and of every principle, and  
at each step considerations of attack and defence  
will arise, and watchfulness of opposing move-  
ments will be found highly necessary and prudent.

A hurried move will probably be a bad one. Take  
time in any critical position; but when the  
course is obvious move instantly. Do not waste  
time in useless and weak moves in the opening,  
such as P-R 3, the useless pinning of knights,  
and the reckless advance of the side pawns.  
These common errors lose thousands of games.  
Learn one opening well, rather than a dozen  
imperfectly. Have one well-got-up opening as  
first player and one good defence when playing  
Black, and you may prove superior to your  
betters owing to the very fact that you are well  
up in one or two good and sound methods of  
development suited to your fancy.

Dr. Emanuel Lasker's tour in the United  
States, giving simultaneous exhibitions, com-  
menced in great style. So far we have seen the  
following records:—New York (3 exhibitions),  
48 won, 4 lost, 2 drawn; Philadelphia (2 exhi-  
bitions), 32 won, 2 lost, 7 drawn; Chicago, 17  
won, 2 lost, 1 drawn; Milwaukee, 22 won, 0 lost,  
1 drawn; St. Louis, 27 won, 0 lost, 1 drawn.  
Total, 146 won, 8 lost, 31 drawn. A curious  
game which Lasker lost at St. Louis to the  
Missouri champion is given below. It was an  
exhibition game, not in simultaneous play.  
Lasker's defeats in such circumstances are  
so rare that they are worth chronicling, if  
for that reason alone.

By way of contrast, we give one of the games  
played by Lasker in Philadelphia, the notes  
being from the *Times*:—

White. Black.  
Lasker. Voigt.  
1 P-K 4 P-K 4 9 P-K 4 P-K 4  
2 P-K 4 P-K 4 10 P-K 4 P-K 4  
3 Kt-K 3 B-K 3 11 Kt-K 3 B-K 3  
4 B-K 2 P-B 3 12 B-K 2 P-B 3  
5 P-Q 4 B-K 3 13 P-Q 4 B-K 3  
6 B-K 2 P-K 3 14 B-K 2 P-K 3  
7 Kt-K 3 P-K 3 15 Kt-K 3 P-K 3  
8 P-Q 4 B-K 3 16 P-Q 4 B-K 3

(a) It is notable that if Black plays P-Q 3  
(as here) he cannot well move his Kt P for some  
time, whereas if he should play the common move  
P-K 3 he leaves other weak points on the  
Queen's file.  
(b) Obviously the one and only way to develop  
the Kt B now.  
(c) White is evidently providing now against  
Black's Q-Kt 3, which might be troublesome.  
But the Kt is not well posted at Q Kt 3.  
(d) This deliberately gives up a piece against  
the champion. How splendidly Mr. Lasker  
meets the dangerous attack will be seen in the  
most interesting complications which ensue.  
(e) If Kt P, as intended originally perhaps.  
(f) Q 4 would be a sufficient answer, threatening  
Q-Kt 3.  
(g) Not Q 4, because then Kt P, &c.  
(h) A feature of this, as of many of Mr.  
Lasker's games, is that all his pieces are  
available, and get somehow on the right squares  
at the right time.

When Your Joints  
Are Stiff

and muscles sore from cold or  
rheumatism, when you slip and  
sprain a joint, strain your side  
or bruise yourself, Perry Davis'  
Painkiller will take out the  
soreness and fix you right in a  
jiffy. Always have it with you,  
and use it freely. USE

Painkiller

## SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

A NEW SOURCE OF LIGHT AND HEAT—FIXING  
MAGNETIC CURVES—A MEDICAL NEGLECT—  
LIVE ORGANS IN DEAD BODIES—THE PEAT  
PROBLEM—CHEAP CALCULUM—GREEN STO-  
MACH VEGETATION—GEOLOGICAL PHOTO-  
GRAPHY—FLUIDITY OF MARBLE.

French alcohol, from the beet-root, is found  
to cost about twice as much as the alcohol ob-  
tained in Germany from the Irish potato. As  
the latter cannot be economically cultivated in  
France, it is suggested that the Jerusalem  
artichoke be substituted. This tuber can be  
cheaply cultivated, is not affected by dryness or  
dampness, has no malodours, can be harvested at  
any time, and on ordinary soil will produce  
nearly 300 gallons of alcohol per acre. The by-  
products—pulp, leaves, etc., for fodder—should  
nearly pay the cost of cultivation. Under such  
conditions, it is predicted that alcohol will take  
the place of oil for domestic and industrial  
burning, and may even compete with coal for  
heating.

The beautiful and familiar curves produced  
when iron filings are scattered on a glass plate  
over a magnet are preserved indefinitely by the  
new process of M. Korobov. A piece of glass  
or paper is coated with a film of paraffin, when  
the filings are made to arrange themselves in  
the usual way, and gentle heating causes them  
to become fixed. If desired the paraffin may  
be then painted white, bringing the black  
curves out sharply against a white ground.

The study and teaching in the medical  
schools, of the actual influence of the mind in  
causing and curing disease is urged by Dr.  
A. T. Schofield, an English physician. At  
present this important field is left to religious  
fanatics and quacks, and no line is drawn  
between fact and fancy.

Persons threatened with catarrh of the eye  
are cautioned by Dr. George Wherry against  
the use of sugar. Opacity of the lens has been  
found to follow the administration of much  
sugar to fishes and certain other animals.

The death of a complex organism, we are told,  
is a less simple process than is generally believed.  
Not all the cells lose their vital powers at once,  
and the various organs of the lower animals  
have been made to perform their functions in  
the physiological laboratories after the creature  
itself has ceased to live, it being quite possible  
in this way to make kidneys secrete, hearts beat,  
and muscles contract for hours. By injections  
of a warmed saturated saline solution of oxygen,  
Dr. Kubnick has made the heart of a rabbit to  
beat for hours and days. Hitherto the separa-  
ted part of the human body that has shown  
vitality has been the skin, of which pieces have  
been successfully transplanted after being kept  
many days; but in the rather gruesome ex-  
periments of this Russian physiologist  
rhythmic contractions for an hour have been  
excited in the hearts taken from many children  
from 20 to 30 hours after death.

It has been demonstrated that freshly dug  
peat may contain as much as 90 per cent.  
of water, and that air-dried turf may still  
have 15 to 30 per cent. of water while giving  
as much as one-half to two-thirds of the heat-  
ing power of an equal weight of superior coal.  
A report on a "carbonised peat fuel" estimates  
roughly that ten of raw material, freshly dug,  
yield the calorific value of at least one ton of  
fairly good coal. These figures give a bid  
for interesting speculations, and one conclusion  
is that the peat of Ireland could give an annual  
output of 1,000,000 horse-power in electric energy  
for 1,250 years.

Metallic calcium is cheaply prepared by  
Borchers and Stockem, German metallurgists,  
by electrolytic decomposition of calcium  
chloride. The salt is raised to a red heat  
between its own melting point and that of the  
metal, and the calcium is then deposited in  
spongy form at the cathode. The fluoride and  
other salts may be used, its cheapness and suit-  
able melting-point making the chloride better.

Duelling is made a safe pastime by Dr.  
Devillers, of Paris, who has provided a kind of  
clink bullet that leaves only a harmless mark  
where it hits.

The green vegetable growth discovered by a  
German physician is believed to be not rare in  
the contents of the stomach. It consists of two  
kinds of cells, as seen under the microscope, but  
is believed to represent various forms of algae  
that are introduced with drinking water and  
food, and develop in the presence of acid. The  
growth has been noticed chiefly in cases of con-  
siderable acidity of the stomach. It is remark-  
able that these new algae are favoured by an  
excess of hydrochloric acid, while ordinary algae  
of stagnant water are killed if a little hydroch-  
loric acid is added. Just how important a part  
this vegetation plays is yet to be learned.

Even geology is being advanced by photo-  
graphy, the pictures being important not only  
in instruction but as records for noting changes.  
A public museum of photographs of geological  
features was suggested about four years ago,  
and, acting on this idea, a committee of the  
British Association has now accumulated in  
London a great collection of valuable material.  
A selected series of 22 of the photographs has  
been published, to be followed soon by two other  
issues.

A unique phenomenon has been brought for-  
ward by Dr. T. J. J. See as tending to prove  
that "marble is in reality a fluid of enormous  
viscosity." In an old Washington's metery a  
white marble slab 2 inches thick, 35 inches  
wide, and 70 inches long is supported on four  
posts, whose inner edges are 53 inches apart,  
and in about 50 years the slab has become so

bent by its own weight that its centre is more  
than 3 inches lower than its ends.

Small-pox is found by a British health  
officer to be much influenced by the weather,  
and the conditions that tend to increase its  
prevalence are absence of sunshine, short days,  
temperature below 50 deg. F., and excessive  
humidity.

The first meeting of the South African  
Association for the Advancement of Science  
is planned for Cape Town at Easter, 1903.

## JUDGE SLOWLY.

It is not always an easy matter to judge  
correctly of the quality of things. Less than  
one in a thousand of us is capable of accurately  
estimating the worth of a picture; not more  
than one in a hundred the quality of a horse.  
In general, judgments rapidly made are of  
small value. "Did you ever notice," recently  
inquired a visitor to an English University  
town of his companion, as they sat together on  
a verandah, "that queer-looking old fellow with  
the idiotic face, turned-up coat collar, and boots  
several sizes too large, who passes here every  
morning at eleven?" "Many a time," replied  
the other. "He is Professor of Comparative  
Grammar to the University of—," and speaks  
fourteen modern languages, to say nothing of  
his mastery of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew.  
The incident will serve to show the futility of  
superficial judgment. Many judgments which  
pass unchallenged are none the less deplorably  
wrong, more especially in matters which require  
a practical test. Who can say positively  
whether a certain medicine has the power to  
cure some particular malady or not without  
trying it a trial?

When the friend of Mr. Michael Fitzpatrick,  
of 66, Forbes Street, Woolloomooloo, Sydney,  
N.S.W., advised him to take Mother Seigel's  
Curative Syrup for the cure of indigestion, he  
backed his advice with some excellent reasons—  
excellent because his judgment of that remedy  
was based upon actual experience of its merit.  
Says Mr. Fitzpatrick in a letter written on the  
20th June, 1902: "For many years I suffered  
terribly from indigestion and biliousness, and  
spent pounds and pounds on doctors' medicines  
and so-called cures; but without avail. In those  
days I had no appetite, and the little food I ate  
turned sour on my stomach, causing severe  
attacks of heartburn. I was also troubled with  
pains in the chest, violent headaches, and  
habitual constipation. In fact, at one time or  
other I suffered from most of the symptoms  
which characterise a sluggish liver and impaired  
digestion. My worst affliction, however, was a  
total inability to obtain sufficient sleep. I  
would go to bed feeling worn-out and sleepy,  
but as soon as my head touched the pillow my  
brain would become unnaturally active, and I  
would think of every kind of subject, and roll  
and toss about between the sheets, listening to  
the Fish Market Clock as it chimed the hour after  
hour, until all my nerves were in a quiver.  
Then I would rise and walk the floor, backwards  
and forwards, the greater portion of the night.  
For years I had been in this wretched state  
when one day a friend fortunately called to see  
me. I was trying the hot water cure at the  
time, and was just in the act of drinking a  
cupful of steaming liquid. He asked me what  
I was taking it for. I described my troubles  
to him, and in reply to a further question  
informed him that I had not, so far, gained any  
relief from the hot-water treatment. He  
advised me to abandon it and try Mother  
Seigel's Curative Syrup instead. He gave me  
such excellent reasons for doing so that I  
accepted his advice—advice which, I am thank-  
ful to say, has had the very best results. After  
taking only one small bottle I felt very much  
better. As I continue to take the Syrup, so  
did I continue to improve in health, and in less  
than two months my cure was accomplished.  
That was three years ago, and I have remained  
in good health ever since, which proves con-  
clusively that it is not mere passing relief that  
Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup affords to  
sufferers from indigestion, but permanent cure.  
Now I am careful never to be without a bottle  
of the Syrup on hand, as I take a dose  
occasionally to counteract the ill effects of my  
sedentary occupation—for I am a bookmaker by  
trade—and for this purpose I find it acts like a  
charm." [58]

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL  
MEETING of the MEMBERS of the  
CLUB will be held in the CLUB HOUSE, on  
TUESDAY, the 3rd FEBRUARY, 1903, at  
5 P.M., for the purpose set forth in the Notice  
posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,  
C. H. GRACE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1903. [321]

HONG CHEONG & CO.,  
TAILORS, DRAPERS AND  
OUTFITTERS.

ESTABLISHED IN HONGKONG FOR OVER  
30 YEARS.

Clothing made to fit to perfection. Silk  
Goods of all kinds. Chinese Grass Cloth and  
Embroidery.

Address—Nos. 60 and 62, QUEEN'S ROAD  
CENTRAL (South side)  
Hongkong, 6th September, 1902. [2239]

## PURE FRESH WATER

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER-  
BOAT CO., LD., is prepared to supply  
ANY QUANTITY OF PURE FRESH  
WATER to the Shipping, both for Deck and  
Boilers.

Call Flag W.  
J. W. KEW,  
Manager,  
20, Des Vaux Road.  
Hongkong, 13th June, 1902. 3336

R. J. REMEDIOS,  
FOREIGN AND COLONIAL STAMP  
DEALER.

No. 39, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.  
Will be glad to send STAMPS on approval  
to any address on receipt of satisfactory refer-  
ences.  
Is also prepared to purchase used Postage  
Stamps in Large or Small Quantities for Cash.  
AGENTS WANTED.  
15 to 25 per cent. Discount Allowed. [3169]

SIEN TING.  
SURGEON DENTIST.  
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.  
Consultation Free.  
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1902. [252]

Though the cost of  
making finest toilet soaps  
has nearly doubled, the retail  
price, ingredients, and superior  
quality of Vinolia Soap  
remain unchanged. For the  
complexion.

[1347-2]

## FRESH ARRIVALS FOR RACE SEASON

34. QUEEN'S ROAD.

## PARISIENNE MILLINERY.

LIGHT SPRING DRESS GOODS, LACES, CHIFFONS, LACE COLLARS,  
AND BERTHAS. FLOWERS.

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT,  
28. QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF PANAMAS IN THE EAST.

SMART NECKWEAR NOW ON SHOW.

## WM. POWELL, LD., HONGKONG

## NOBEL-GLASGOW EXPLOSIVES.

DYNAMITE.

GELATINE-DYNAMITE

BLASTING GELATINE AND GELIGNITE,  
DETONATORS, SAFETY FUSE,

AND ALL BLASTING ACCESSORIES.

MAGAZINES AND DEPOTS AT

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, WEIHAIWEI.

AGENTS—

## JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO.

325

## "TURKISH TROPHIES."

"OH, SLY CIGARETTE!"

"OH, FIE, CIGARETTE!"

WHY DID YOU TEACH ME TO LOVE YOU SO,

WHEN I HAVE TO PRETEND THAT I DON'T, YOU KNOW?"

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG.

## UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

**MELLIN'S  
FOOD**

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENGLAND.

## JAPAN COALS.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA  
MITSUI & CO.

HEAD OFFICE—43, SAKAMOTO-CHO, TOKYO.  
LONDON BRANCH—34, LIME STREET, E.C.  
HONGKONG BRANCH—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, 108, HOUSE STREET

## OTHER BRANCHES:

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai,  
Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka,  
Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Shimoda, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki,  
Kuchino, Sasebo, Maidzuru, Miike, Hakodate, Taipei, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes)

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armies and the State  
Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail  
and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and  
SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Hondo, Kanada, Kishima, Mameda, Mannoura, Onoura Otsuji,  
Sasakura, Teubakuro, Yoshinagani, Yoshio, Yonokibara, and other Coals.

N. INUZUKA, Manager, Hongkong.



## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections, commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked 1, nearest Hongkong 2, midway between Hongkong and Kowloon 3, and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf 4, together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's.
2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.
3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.
4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, &c. via PORTS OF CALL.	CHUSAN	Brit. str.	—	C. L. Daniel	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 31st inst. at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, &c.	MANILA	Brit. str.	—	E. A. Peters	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 3rd February, at Noon.
LONDON	TELEMACHUS	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 7th February.
LONDON	PROMETHEUS	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th February.
LONDON	DIOMED	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 3rd March.
LIVERPOOL	MACHAON	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th March.
LIVERPOOL	TYDEUS	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th February.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, &c.	DARWIN	Brit. str.	—	F. Davies	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Daylight.
MARSEILLES, &c. via PORTS OF CALL.	BINGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Remes	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 26th inst. at 1 p.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, &c.	CALABRONEN	Freb. str.	—	J. W. Wale	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th Feb. at Daylight.
MARSEILLES & ANTWERP	TAMBA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 26th February.
BREMEN, via PORTS OF CALL.	PYRHIUS	Brit. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 4th February, at Noon.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	DARMSTADT	Ger. str.	2 m.	G. Meiners	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 3rd February.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	AMBRIA	Ger. str.	—	Duckstein	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 10th February.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	WURZBURG	Ger. str.	—	v. Binzer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 26th February.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	C. FRED. LAEISZ	Ger. str.	—	Fuchs	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 10th March.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	HAMBURG	Ger. str.	—	Kirchner	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 10th March.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	ANDALUSIA	Ger. str.	—	von Doehren	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 19th March.
GENOA & LONDON	BERLEDI	Brit. str.	—	Clark	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On or about 2nd February.
TRIESTE, &c. via SINGAPORE, &c.	TIBOL	Aus. str.	—	Bretford	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 27th inst. at 4 p.m.
NEW YORK, via PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	HINDUSTAN	Brit. str.	—	Eastbrook	DODWELL & CO. LD.	About 4th February.
NEW YORK, via PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	INDIA	Brit. str.	—	D. Morris	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On or about 10th February.
NEW YORK, via SUEZ CANAL	GIBRALTAR	Brit. str.	—	—	SEAWAN, TONES & CO.	On or about 14th February.
VANCOUVER, via SHANGHAI, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 11th February, at Noon.
VANCOUVER, via SHANGHAI, &c.	TARTAR	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 25th February.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA, via JAPAN	PLEIADES	Brit. str.	—	F. G. Parington	DODWELL & CO. LIMITED	On 7th February.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & SEATTLE, via SHANGHAI, &c.	KAGA MARU	Jap. str.	—	G. Ando son	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst. at 4 p.m.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & SEATTLE, via NAGASAKI, &c.	PAKINGO	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 30th inst.
PORTLAND, OREGON	INDRAVELLI	Brit. str.	2 m.	W. C. Craven	PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.	On 25th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. E. Moses	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst. at 4 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	AUSTRALIAN	Brit. str.	—	Helm	LIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 3rd February, at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	TINIAN	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 16th February.
YOKOHAMA, via SHANGHAI, WEIHAIWEI &c.	FORMOSA	Brit. str.	—	C. L. W. Field	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On or about 28th inst.
YOKOHAMA, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, &c.	MALTA	Brit. str.	—	K. Kori	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst. at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAGOSHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Trenant	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst. at Daylight.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th February.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KASUGA MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Fraser	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	LOONGMOON	Ger. str.	—	Schulz	SIEMSEN & CO.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	STUTTGART	Ger. str.	—	P. Grosch	MELCHERS & CO.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO & YOKOHAMA	DAIGI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	T. W. Groves	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 25th inst.
YAMUL, via SWATOW & AMOY	ANFING MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	I. Goto	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.
POOCHOW, via SWATOW & AMOY	KAIPONG	Brit. str.	—	R. Rodger	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th February.
CEBU & ILOILO	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—	E. P. Bishop	SEAWAN, TONES & CO.	To-day, at Noon.
MANILA DIRECT	ROHILLA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	P. H. Rolfe	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 26th inst. at 4 p.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Brit. str.	—	R. W. Almond	SEAWAN, TONES & CO.	On 28th inst. at Noon.
MANILA DIRECT	RUHI	Brit. str.	2 m.	A. E. Moses	A. S. MIHARA	On 30th inst. at 4 p.m.
MANILA	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 6th February.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	SUKKIANG	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 12th February.
MANILA	TINIAN	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 16th February.
MANILA	PEKIN	Brit. str.	—	C. R. Longden, R.N.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 27th inst. at Noon.
SINGAPORE & BOMBAY	LAISANG	Brit. str.	—	M. Courtney	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 28th inst. at Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	HIOHSHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	J. Nagao	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst. at Noon.

## SHIPPING.

**ARRIVALS.**  
Jan. 21. ANDREW HICKMAN, German str., 1,020, H. Kohn, Saigon 17th Jan., Rice—ARMOLD, KAY & CO.  
Jan. 22. ALGERI, E. British ship, from Canton.  
Jan. 22. BINGO MARU, Japanese str., 3,870, F. Davies, Japan 10th January, General—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
Jan. 22. DORIS, Norwegian str., from Canton.  
Jan. 22. HANSA, German str., 6,800, T. Meiner, Yantai Sound 19th January.  
Jan. 21. HUE, French str., 704, G. Gaudin, Haiphong, Pakhoi, Huihwa and Kwang-shanwan 21st Jan., General—A. R. MARTY.  
Jan. 22. KWANGTAI, Chinese str., from Canton.  
Jan. 22. LOONGMOON, German str., from Canton.  
Jan. 22. PETCHADUM, German steamer, 1,373, G. Hillman, Petchaburi 8th January.  
Jan. 22. SURPRISE, French gunboat, 620, Mornet, Petchaburi 17th January.  
Jan. 22. SZICHUEN, British str., 1,143, A. H. Hall, Shanghai 19th January, General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.  
Jan. 22. TANGANG, British str., from Canton.  
Jan. 22. TYDEUS, British str., 4,800, M. H. F. Jackson, Japan and Shanghai 19th Jan., General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.  
Jan. 22. WINGANG, British str., from Canton.

**CLEARANCES.**  
THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.  
2nd January.  
Anying, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
Hainan, British str., for Swatow.  
Huep, British str., for Shanghai.  
Kaiyong, British str., for Cebu.  
Progress, German str., for Tientsin.  
Saichang, British str., for Manila.  
Triton, German str., for Saigon.  
Wingsang, British str., for Shanghai.  
Zafiro, British str., for Manila.

**DEPARTURES.**  
21st January.  
MERCEDES, British str., for New Zealand.  
22nd January.  
ANPING, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
DAIYA MARU, Japanese str., for Moji.  
PRENE, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
KAIPONG, British str., for Hainan.  
LUNA, Norwegian str., for Singapore.  
MAKA CHAKKAT, Siamese yacht, for Bangkok.  
SUNGKIAN, British str., for Manila.  
SURPRISE, French gunboat, for Saigon.  
TRITON, German str., for Saigon.  
TRIUMPH, German str., for Haiphong.

**VESSELS IN DOCK.**  
22nd January  
AMERICAN DOCKS.—Hermann Menzies, Pioneer.  
Kowloon DOCKS.—H. G. M. S. Iles, Kinsan, J. H. Lussmann, Vigilante, Paul Doumer, Heinrich Menzies.  
COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—Brand, Honan.

**SHIPPING REPORTS.**  
The British steamer Seachuan, from Shanghai 19th Jan., had fine, clear weather and light to moderate N.W. winds throughout.  
The British steamer Tydeus, from Japan and Shanghai 19th Jan., had light to moderate W.N.W. wind to Turnabout; thence to port moderate to light monsoon.

**WING ON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**  
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.  
S.S. "CHU KONG" (Captain Mason).

**DEPARTURES** from Hongkong to Macao daily at 7.30 A.M. (Sunday included).  
Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 2 P.M. (Sunday included).  
This steamer is the fastest and has superior Cabin accommodation.  
European Saloon Passengers, \$1.50.  
Chinese Saloon Passengers, 1.00.  
Deck Passengers, 0.40.  
Further Particulars may be obtained at the Office of the  
**WING ON STEAMSHIP CO.**  
No. 42, Bonham Strand West.  
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1903. [319]

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH



**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**  
(ORIENTAL S.S. CO.)  
REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN  
HONGKONG AND MANILA IN  
48 HOURS.  
The Company's well-known Steamship  
"ROHILLA MARU"  
3,860 Tons, Captain E. P. Bishop, will be  
despatched for MANILA TO-DAY, the 23rd  
inst., at Noon.  
To be followed by the "ROSETTA MARU"  
on the 29th inst.  
Magnificent Accommodation. Comfortable  
Cabins. Excellent Bunk. Unrivalled Speed.  
Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess on board.  
For Freight or Passage, apply at the  
Company's Office, 3, Queen's Building, Ice House  
Street.

K. NAKASHIMA,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 20th January, 1903. [16]

**IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.**  
FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO  
AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Imperial German Mail Steamship  
"STUTTGART"  
OF THE NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
Captain P. Grosch, due here with the out-  
ward German Mail about SATURDAY, the  
24th inst., a.m., will leave for the above places  
about 24 hours after arrival.

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.**  
For further Particulars, apply to  
MELCHERS & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 20th January, 1903. [15]

**INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

FOR MANILA.  
The Company's Steamship  
"YUENSANG,"  
Captain P. H. Rolfe, will be despatched as above  
on MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 4 p.m.  
This steamer has superior accommodation  
for First-class Passengers and is fitted through-  
out with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1903. [203]

**INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND  
CALCUTTA.  
The Company's Steamship  
"LAISANG,"  
Captain M. Courtney, will be despatched as  
above on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at  
Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 21st January, 1903. [317]

**NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.**

NEITHER the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor  
the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE  
for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or  
the Crew of the following Vessels during their  
stay in Hongkong Harbour:  
EVIE J. RAY, American barque, F. Carson.  
Sander, Wierler & Co.  
LOTBALE, Italian barque, A. M. Solinas.  
Order.  
SHIMOSA, British str., E. A. Chaplain.—Ded-  
well & Co., Ltd.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO. BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

**BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.**  
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG,  
via  
SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, KOBE AND  
YOKOHAMA.

FOR  
VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA,  
IN CONNECTION WITH  
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Sailing Date.
PLEIADES	F. G. Parington	3,753	February 7th
SHAWMUT	W. M. Smith	9,606	February 17th

Steamers marked \* have no passenger accommodation.

THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this Line to the  
PACIFIC COAST and to the INTERIOR and EASTERN CITIES of the UNITED  
STATES and to EUROPE.  
Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.  
Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and to the Principal Cities in the  
United States and Canada.  
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to

**DODWELL & COMPANY, LIMITED,**  
GENERAL AGENTS.  
Hongkong, 15th January, 1903. [17]

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN, AND EUROPE, via CANADA  
AND THE UNITED STATES.  
CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND  
VICTORIA, B.C.

**SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.**  
"Empress" Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse-Power—Speed 19 knots.

SAYING THREE TO SEVEN DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

R.M.S.	Tons.	Sailing Date.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 11th Feb.
"TARTAR"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, 25th Feb.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 11th Mar.
"ATHENIAN"	3,882	WEDNESDAY, 18th Mar.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 1st April
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 22nd April
"TARTAR"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, 6th May
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 13th May
"ATHENIAN"	3,882	WEDNESDAY, 27th May

THE magnificent TWIN-SCREW "EMPRESS" STEAMSHIPS of this Line pass through  
the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA  
to VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS ("TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" 14 DAYS), saving  
THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey and make connection at Vancouver  
with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY  
which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC  
WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and  
Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are  
given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return  
tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9, and 12 months.  
SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval,  
Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and  
Japan Governments.

The attractive features of this Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS,  
(second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL  
TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's  
Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY  
through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated  
by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.  
For further information, Maps, Guides, Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to  
D. E. BROWN, General Agent,  
Pender Street.

## PORTLAND &amp; ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG via MOJI, KOBE, PORTLAND, OREGON  
AND YOKOHAMA FOR  
OPERATING IN  
CONNECTION WITH THE  
**OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.**

STEAMSHIP	Tons.	CAPTAIN	TO SAIL ON
"INDRAVELLI"	4,899	W. C. Craven	January 25, 1903
"INDRAPURA"	4,899	A. F. Hollingsworth	February 25, 1903
"INDRASAMHA"	5,197	P. P. Craven	March 16, 1903

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Western, Canadian and  
United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate  
with or apply to  
**ALLAN CAMERON, GENERAL AGENT.**  
Hongkong, 18th January, 1903. [14]

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.**  
STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, JUEZ, PORT  
SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.  
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; ALSO  
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, ALVESTON,  
AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

STEAMERS WILL CALL AT GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON TO LAN PASSENGERS  
AND LUGGAGE.  
N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES  
IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

STEAMSHIP	SAILING DATE
DARMSTADT	WEDNESDAY 4th Feb. 1903
STUTTGART	WEDNESDAY 18th Feb. 1903
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY 4th Mar. 1903
HAMBURG	WEDNESDAY 18th Mar. 1903
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY 1st Apr. 1903
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY 15th Apr. 1903
KIAUTSCHOU	WEDNESDAY 29th Apr. 1903
BAYERN	WEDNESDAY 13th May 1903
ROON	WEDNESDAY 27th May 1903
PRINZ REG. LUITPOLD	THURSDAY 11th Jun. 1903

\* Steamers of the Hamburg-Amerika Linie. † Calling at Amsterdam.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1903, at Noon, the Steamship  
"DARMSTADT" of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, Captain G. Meiners, w/ MAIL,  
PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING at NAPLES  
and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon on MONDAY, the 2nd February, and on  
Special will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 3rd February, at which  
will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon on TUESDAY, the 3rd February.  
Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50  
and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.  
The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewards.  
Linen can be washed on board.

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.**  
For further Particulars, apply to  
**MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.**  
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1903. [15]

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
KASUGA MARU	NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 23rd Jan. at Noon.
H. Fraser	MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE	SATURDAY, 24th Jan. at DAYLIGHT.
BINGO MARU	SAID, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT	SUNDAY, 25th Jan. at Noon.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TUESDAY, 27th Jan. at Noon.
K. Kori	BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	TUESDAY, 27th Jan. at 4 P.M.
HIOHSHI MARU	U.S.A. via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 30th Jan. at DAYLIGHT.
J. Nagao	KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 30th Jan. at 4 P.M.
KAGA MARU	SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.	SATURDAY, 7th Feb. at DAYLIGHT.
G. Anderson	MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE	SATURDAY, 7th Feb. at DAYLIGHT.
AWA MARU	SAID, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT	SATURDAY, 7th Feb. at DAYLIGHT.
N. Trenant	SAID, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT	SATURDAY, 7th Feb. at DAYLIGHT.
YAWATA MARU	SAID, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT	SATURDAY, 7th Feb. at DAYLIGHT.
A. E. Moses	SAID, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT	SATURDAY, 7th Feb. at DAYLIGHT.
TAMBA MARU	SAID, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT	SATURDAY, 7th Feb. at DAYLIGHT.
J. W. Wale	SAID, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT	SATURDAY, 7th Feb. at DAYLIGHT.

Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada  
and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers  
Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Moji and Kobe, 1st and 2nd Class through  
Passengers have the option of travelling by the Sanyo Railway.  
For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's  
Local Branch Office in Prince's Building First Floor, Chater Road.  
A. S. MIHARA, Manager. [9]

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

OSTASIATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST.

Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN,  
LONDON, Oporto, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRINITY, GENOA, PORTS in the  
LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAIL
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## OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LD.

## JOINT SERVICES.

## FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON.

## MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL AND FOR CONTINENT.

## OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PAKLING"	On 28th January.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DIOMEDE"	On 28th January.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CHINGWO"	On 3rd February.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MACHAON"	On 11th February.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ACHILLES"	On 19th February.	

## HOMERWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
LONDON	"TELEMACHUS"	On 7th February.	
LONDON	"PROMETHEUS"	On 17th February.	
LONDON	"DIOMEDE"	On 3rd March.	
LONDON	"MACHAON"	On 17th March.	

## LIVERPOOL BERTH.

STEAMERS	TO	DATE
(Taking Cargo at London Rates.)		
LIVERPOOL	"TYDEUS"	On 23rd January.
LIVERPOOL	"DARDANUS"	On 20th February.

## CONTINENTAL BERTH.

STEAMERS	TO	DATE
MARSEILLES and ANTWERP	"PYRHEUS"	On 20th February.

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PAKLING"	On 30th January.	

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1913.

[10-12]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,  
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"KWEIYANG"	On 8th February.	
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"CHANGSHA"	On 11th February.	
MANILA	"SUNGKIAN"	On 12th February.	
MANILA	"TSINAN"	On 19th February.	

PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY  
ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS,  
TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE,  
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE.

CEBU and ILOILO "KAIFONG" On 17th February.  
The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these  
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified  
Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.  
‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other  
Australian Ports.

§ See Special Advertisement.  
REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND  
AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1913.

[11]

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVING
TAMAU, VIA SWATOW	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 24th
AND AMOY	T. W. GROVIS	January
TAMAU, VIA SWATOW	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 1st
AND AMOY	T. OGATA	February
FOOCHOW, VIA SWATOW	"ANPING MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 28th
AND AMOY	I. GOTO	January

The Co.'s new Steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and  
Formosa, and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided  
for first-class passengers, and a duly qualified doctor is carried.

All Steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mail, subject to periodical inspection by the  
Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered the highest class at Lloyd's.

Tamau to land all passengers and cargo. The Co.'s Pontoon at the Customs' water-front premises at  
Tamau to land all passengers and cargo.

By the Co.'s steamers for Shanghai, through Bills of Lading are issued for Cargo to Yangtze  
River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's  
steamers from Shanghai.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply to Company's local Branch Office at  
No. 2, Des Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1913.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

[15]

## HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between  
Hongkong and Manila. Saloon midships. Electric Light. Perfect  
Cuisine. Surgeon carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for  
comfort of Passengers.

## CHINA AND MANILA

## STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	FOR	SAILING DATE.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila Direct	On 23rd Jan., at Noon.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila Direct	On 28th Jan., at Noon.
DIAMANTE	1980	A. H. Netley		
PERLA	1980	J. McGinty		

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1913.

[17]

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

## HONGKONG TO

## SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE

## VIA USUAL AUSTRALIAN PORTS OF

## CALL.

## AVERAGE LENGTH OF VOYAGE TO SYDNEY

## 20 DAYS.

## Saloon Passengers carried at SPECIALLY

## REDUCED RATES, particulars of which

## can be obtained on application to the

## Undersigned.

## NEXT SAILINGS.

## "TSINAN" leaves on 16th February.

## "CHANGSHA" " " 7th March.

## "CHINGTU" " " 4th April.

## "TAIYUAN" " " 22nd April.

## Superior accommodation midships. Electric

## Light throughout. Fitted with Refrigerators

## which ensure a fresh supply of Ice and Provisions

## during the entire voyage. Duly qualified

## European Surgeons carried.

## BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

## AGENTS.

## CHINA NAVIGATION Co., LD.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1913.

[92]

## UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN

## STEAMSHIP LINE.

## FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

## THE Steamship

## "INDRADO."

## Captain Esterbrook, will be despatched as above

## on or about the 10th February.

## For Freight, apply to

## JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO.,

## Agents.

## Hongkong, 8th January, 1913.

## [198]

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

## THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS

## in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line

## are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS

## OF LADING for all the principal ports in

## SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-

## CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s fortnightly

## service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from

## CALCUTTA for CAPT PORTS every fortnight.

## For Freight and further particulars,

## apply to

## DODWELL &amp; CO., LIMITED,

## General Agents for China and Japan.

## Hongkong, 4th August, 1897.

## [8]

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

## MARITIMES

## PAQUETOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

## NOTICE.

## STEAM FOR

## SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

## COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, EGYPT,

## MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN

## AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

## LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX.

## PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

## ON Monday, the 26th January, 1913, at

## 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship

## "CALEDONNIEN," Captain Remes, with Mails,

## Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this

## Port for MARSEILLES, via COLOMBO.

## This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with

## the a.s. Armand Behic, which vessel takes on

## her Passengers and Mails, leaving that port on

## the 7th February, direct to Suez, Port Said and

## Marseilles.

## Cargo and Specie will be registered for London

## as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in

## transit through Marseilles for the principal

## places of Europe.

## Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon,

## Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M.,

## Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 25th

## January. (Parcels are not to be sent on

## board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

## Contents and Value of Packages are required.

## For further particulars, apply at the Com-

## pany's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1913.

[2]

## AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI-

## GATION COMPANY.

## STEAM FOR

## FUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT).

## Calling at SINGAPORE, BOMBAY,

## KARACHI, ADEN, SUEZ and

## PORT SAID.

## (Taking Cargo at through rates to the Brazils,

## to SOUTH AFRICA, PERSIAN GULF, RED

## SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and

## ADRIATIC PORTS.)

## THE Company's Steamship

## "TIROL."

## Captain Bretfeld, will be despatched as above

## on TUESDAY, the 27th inst., P.M.

## The Steamer has capital accommodation

## for Passengers, Electric Light, and carries a

## Doctor.

## For information as to Passage and Freight,

## apply to

## SANDER, WIELER &amp; CO.,

## Agents.

## Princes' Building.

## Hongkong, 16th January, 1913.

## [3]

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

## STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

## STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUST-

## RALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT,

## MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.

## PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

## THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR

## BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL,

## AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

## THE Steamship

## "CHUSAN."

## Captain C. L. Daniel, carrying His Majesty's

## Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay,

## on SATURDAY, the 21st January, at Noon,

## taking passengers and cargo for the above

## ports.

## Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and

## Tea for London (under arrangement) will be

## transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceed-

## ing direct to Marseilles and London; other

## cargo for London, &amp;c., will be conveyed via

## Bombay with transhipment.

## Parcels will be received at this Office until

## 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and

## value of all packages are required.

## Shippers are particularly requested to note

## the terms and conditions of the Company's

## Bills of Lading.

## For further particulars, apply to

## E. A. HEWETT,

## Superintendent.

## Hongkong, 19th January, 1913.

## [1]

## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## FOR GENOA AND LONDON.

## THE Steamship

## "BENLEI."

## Captain Clark, will be despatched as above on

## or about 2nd February, 1913.

## For Freight or Passage, apply to

## GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; CO.,

## Agents.

## Hongkong, 17th January, 1913.

## [293]

## REGULAR

## STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW

## YORK.

## VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL

## (WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PHILIPPINE

## PORTS).

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

## 1913.

## "HINDUSTAN" About 4th February.

## "SHIMOSA" " " 25th February.

## "BRAEMAR" " " 10th March.

## For Freight and further information, apply to

## DODWELL &amp; CO., LD.,

## Agents.

## Hongkong, 20th January, 1913.

## [3494]

## EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-

## SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

## (Calling at PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND

## PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADE-

## LAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &amp;c.)

## THE Steamship

## "AUSTRALIAN."

## Captain Helms, will be despatched as above

## on THURSDAY, the 5th February, at NOON.

## This well-known Steamer is specially fitted

## for Passengers, and has a refrigerating cham-

## ber, which ensures the supply of fresh pro-

## visions, ice, &amp;c., throughout the voyage.

## The Steamer is installed throughout with

## the electric light.

## A stewardess and a duly qualified surgeon

## are carried.

## N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of

## passenger, the Steamers of the Company have

## electric fans fitted in water-cooled.

## For Freight or Passage, apply to

## GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; CO.,

## Agents.

## Hongkong, 14th January, 1913.

## [244]

## AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP

## COMPANY.

## FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

## THE Steamship

## "GIBRALTAR."

## Captain D. Morris, will be despatched for the

## above ports on or about SATURDAY, the 14th

## February.

## For Freight, apply to

## SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO.,

## General Agents.

## Hongkong, 20th January, 1913.

## [285]

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,



